THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 45. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday November 10, 1869. Established 1818

THE BEAVER ARGUS is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 00 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Bluder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. Lace, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Worke's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sep22,3m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A. HOWE, who takes the place of Miss Derer, graduated in Pittsburgh High school while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher to this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal,

aug25,tf D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session the 14th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. H. T. Taylor, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Music, vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for College, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. H. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

aug2,tf

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [jan26,1y

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

jan1,tf J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

sep29 6m

NOTICE:—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. Hann takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin store, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

may26'69:1y.

J. S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may12tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21ly

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31:1y.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Hannen's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.

1846f.

Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the Argus office.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS.

Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.

sept9,6m.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.

Feb3,1y.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb8,tf

Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the Argus office.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

apr17-6m.

THOS. M'CHERRY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.

apr1,1869:tf

HENRY MUHZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr7,1869:1y

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'69

LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale

"ONE THREE ACRE OUT LOT,"

situated between the two cemeteries in Beaver Pa. The lot is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well suited for either gardening or grazing purposes. It is under fence. Apply to or address

HENRY BENZ,

sep29 3m. Beaver, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains 207 acres, about 130 of which are cleared and the whole under fence; the balance is well timbered. About 100 acres of the cleared land is first and second bottom. A large portion of the whole tract is underlaid with ore and coal. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn forty by sixty feet, and a log barn, thirty by sixty feet, together with all necessary out buildings. A large orchard of bearing fruit trees on the land; also 540 grape vines set out last fall, and 1000 gooseberry plants at same time. Payments easy. Call on or address, HUGH MARSHALL,

North Sewickly P. O., Beaver county Pa.

P. S. The above farm is known as the "Dr. Robert Cunningham farm." [jy7,6m*

ALEXANDER & MASON,

C. M. ALEXANDER, late Col. 9d D. C. Vols. and ex-Post-Master of Washington, D. C. } SOLICITORS of } J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law

American and European Patents,

And Counselors at Patent Law.

[Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.]

460 Seventh Street, opposite the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers carefully prepared and patents secured *without delay.*

Examinations in the Patent office free of charge, and no individual fee asked in any case unless a patent is allowed.

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References [aug 4: 1y

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, JR.

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar 24:tf

SCHOOL BOOKS,

AT WHOLESALE.

Blank Books & Stationery

IN GENERAL AT

LOWEST PRICES.

☞Our new Wholesale Price List mailed free to Dealers and Teachers.

S. A. CLARKE & CO.,

119 WOOD STREET,

SECOND DOOR BELOW FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

sept1'69:3m.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

To WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

GLASS, PUTTY,

BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints.

Colors, in Oil and Dry,

Carbon Oil,

Boiled Oil,

Neat's Foot Oil,

Lard Oil,

Spirits Terpentine,

Coach Body Varnish.

COPAL VARNISH,

FURNITURE VARNISH,

DAMAR VARNISH,

SHELLAC AND

BLACK VARNISH,

COALE'S PATENT JAPAN

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

Picture Frames, (to order,)

LOOKING GLASSES,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

FRENCH AND PLATE

WINDOW GLASS,

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND

GERMAN GLUE,

SAND PAPER, &C.

His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

Jan1,'69.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity that in addition to his usual stock of Goods, he has just received a large lot of French cloths, English Kentons, French Doeskin cassimeres, American cassimeres, suitable for Fall and Winter wear; also a fine assortment of the latest styles of vestings, all of which he will make up to order at the shortest notice and on very favorable terms.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

At his store will also be found everything in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, which he will dispose of at a moderate profit.

GEORGE BRAUN.

Store on Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

sep13m*

Extraordinary

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION

IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the fact that

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To sell, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS,

COFFEE,

SUGARS,

PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco and Cigars

to be found in the place

We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, westend of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us

aug19,'68. SIMON SNITGER & CO.

T. O. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19,68.

The Safe Deposit Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Incorporated for the safe keeping

OF BONDS, OTHER SECURITIES, &C.,

No. 83 Fourth Avenue.

GUARANTEE RATES.

Government and all other Coupon Securities, including Bank Bills, for a year or less period, $1 00 per $1,000.

Gold Coin or Bullion, $1 25 per $1,000.

Silver Coin or Bullion, $2 00 per $1,000.

Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of $1 00 per $1,000.

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

The company is also prepared to Rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a tin box) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $40, $75 and $100 per annum.

Also, to store Books of Account, Valuable Title papers, etc., at reasonable rates.

President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Vice President:

HENRY LLOYD.

Directors:

William Phillips, Henry Lloyd, William Rea, Wm. M. Lyon, Jas. I. Bennett, Byron H. Painter, Joseph S. Morrison, George Black, Curtis G. Hussey.

Secretary and Treasurer:

S. F. VON BONNHORST.

sep29,3m.

WALL PAPER

&

WINDOW SHADES

In great variety, also

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at

F. E. WELL & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sep15,1y.

Miscellaneous.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John M'Laughlin, of New Brighton borough, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

HAMILTON BANNON,

sep22.6t. Administrator.

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

This Infallible Remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs and strong caustic solutions with which the people have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces a perfect and permanent cure of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, Loss or Impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, and Impaired Memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. We offer in good faith a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Ask your Druggist for the Remedy, but if he has not yet got it on sale don't be put off by accepting any miserable worse than worthless substitute, but enclose sixty cents to me and the Remedy will be sent you post paid. Four packages $2, or one dozen for $5.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

mar23:3m[dec3:m:sep3m.) Buffalo, N. Y.

HARDWARE,

Glass, Nails & Paints,

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

Buy in large quantities of manufacturers all kinds of

Building Hardware,

Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pulleys, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Ivy Squares, Bevel Squares, Braces, Brace Bitts, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.

Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels.

FARMER'S TOOLS,

Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Forks, Hoes, Breast, Trace, Draw, Halter, Dog & Cow Chains.

Also a full line of

Housekeepers Goods,

such as table and pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Apple pearers, Sad Irons, &c., &c.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES,

Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.

GLASS,

A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices,

PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD, RED LED,

and every Color; dry and in oil.

MINERAL PAINT

WHITING, PUTTY.

Linseed Oil,

TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCHOHOL, GUM SHELLAC, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.

We buy our White Lead by the ton of manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.

These goods are our

SPECIALITIES,

and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us.

☞All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river free of charge. Orders carefully filled.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

oct6,1y.

Hardware, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7. Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14 00
No. 8. Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16.50
No. 9. Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy, 10.95
No. 2, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 13.00
No. 3, " " " " 17.00

HEATING STOVES,

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy, 8.00
" 3, " " " 10.00
" 4, " " " 13.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 03, Grate 15½ inch, $2.00
" 02, " 17 " 2.25
" 01, " 18 " 2.75
" 1, " 19 " 3.25
" 2, " 20 " 3.50
" 3, " 21 " 4.00
" 4, " 21½ " 4.75
" 5, " 21½ " 4.75
" 12, " 23½ " 5.00
" 28, " 23½ " 6.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide, .75
" 74, Fancy, " Narrow, 2.75
" 14, " without Rod, 2.75
" 24, Plain Rod, 1.00
" 22, Box, without Rod, 1.75
" 23, " " 1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled, $1.25
" with Ornamental Centre, 1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

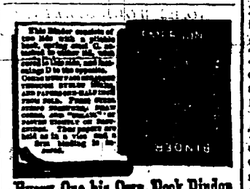
TERMS, CASH.

oct14'68.] MERRICK & CO.

Notice to Stockholders.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Co. will be held at the office of C. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on Saturday October 23d, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m. to hear and decide on the report of the Committee appointed to find purchasers for the still and other property belonging to the company.

M. DARRAGH, Pres't.

sep29 4w.



Every One his Own Book-Binder,

With

EMERSON'S PATENT.

LADIES can bind their Fashion Magazine Papers and Sheet Music.

GENTLEMEN can bind their Manuscripts, Briefs, Sermons, Journals, Office and Newspapers.

CHILDREN can bind their Pamphlet Pictorials and Sunday School Papers, &c., &c., as neatly and substantially as if done at the regular Book-Binders, and at about one-half the usual cost.

A complete and desirable article—everybody needs it.

For sale by Martin S. Lyon (General agent for H. H. Richards & Co., manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.) at wholesale and retail. Call and examine, or address for particulars MARTIN S. LYON, Beaver, Pa.

☞A sample of this Binder—size of Argus—may be seen at the Argus office. [sept29 1y.

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS.

AT

JAMES A. FORTUNE'S

IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

Dry Goods of Every Description.

DRESS GOODS

A Large stock.

Genuine Country Flannel

VERY CHEAP.

Men and Boy's Wear.

HATS & CAPS,

A LARGE STOCK.

SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,

Selling at Pittsburgh Prices.

New Goods Recieved Daily.

Call Early and

SECURE BARGAINS,

As we can not be Undersold.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

JAMES A. FORTUNE,

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

mar31:1y—ch.1y 21.—ch. sep20.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,

mar24:tf Bridgewater, Pa.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN BEAVER.

At the re-dedication of the Presbyterian church in Beaver, on Sunday October 31st, 1869, the Pastor, Rev. J. F. Lowry, read the following, which will be interesting to many of the old readers of the *Argus*:

Near an oak tree which stands on the west side of the old graveyard, in this borough lies a massive sandstone, the inscription upon which is now illegible, defaced by the action of the elements which have warred upon it for more than half a century. This epitaph is there written:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Ezekiel Glasgow, Pastor of the congregations of Beaver and Salem, who departed this life the 23d day of April, 1824, in the 29th year of his age." This is the only starting point of our history that the most diligent research has developed. He was the first Pastor of this people, and the aged among us, who knew this man of God, have but pleasant reminiscences of his short pastorate. All bear witness of his worth and efficiency. When this church was organized, when Mr. Glasgow was called and set as a watchman on this part of Zion's wall, and how long he remained here, I have been unable to ascertain. It is thought the Rev. Thomas Hughes, a man of blessed memory, was the instrument of the Presbytery in the organization, but whatsoever can tell.—The people were wont to worship in the groves—God's first temples—and in the old Court House. In the year following the church was served by occasional supplies, of whom Mr. Reed, the father of Rev. D. C. Reed, stated Clerk of the Presbytery of Beaver, remained longest—ministering for, perhaps a year. He was called to the pastorate but declined.—These years are shrouded in darkness. We would like much to redeem their history from obscurity, but cannot. We pass to A. D. 1823. The first written record is here obtained, as follows: "The Rev. W. Maclean undertook the pastoral charge of this church and congregation on the first Sabbath in May, 1823. The following persons composed the church at that time; but when or how they were admitted is not known, as the present pastor, there being no records of either church or congregation to be found." Then follows a list of thirty-eight names of persons, not one of whom, so far as known, is now living. On the 14th of the following June a meeting of session was held and thirty-four persons were admitted to the communion of the church of whom twenty-nine were by examination. Of this list at least three are known to be living. At the date of the next entry, Nov. 24, 1823, twenty-four were admitted. In the months of June and November generally, but with variations, the communion services seem to have been held, and many were added to the church. At one time twenty-two, at another fifteen, then eighteen, again four, fifteen, nine, seven, &c. The number of members April 8th, 1826, was 160. The ruling Elders of this period were David Johnson, Wm. Anderson, Jas. Jackson and Andrew Jackson. At the meeting of sessions held June 3rd, 1826, the additional names of John Clark, D. Eakin and Thomas Henry appear. Wm. Anderson's name does not appear after Nov. 27th, 1824. On the 1st of April, 1830, the whole number in the communion of the church was 183, April 1st, 1831, 204. A year later it was 213. On June 17th, 1832, the names of M. F. Campbell and John Alcorn appear as members of session. The name of D. Johnston is not found. The number of communicants neither increased nor diminished, but remained 213 until April 1st, 1834.

January 1836 the names of Stephen Todd, John Carothers, Hugh Anderson, and Robert McCauley appear on the list of the session. From this time we do not find the name of Rev. W. Maclean on the record as pastor, but May 28, 1836 the Moderator of the session was Rev. A. O. Patterson. The record of the intervening years until March 2d, 1839 is one of growth, but sadly marred by a succession of judicial cases. At this date we find the name of Mr. Patterson for the last time as pastor. Supplies served the people until Nov. 7th, 1840, when Rev. A. B. Quay moderated the session. The growth of the church continued under his able and popular ministry. He seems to have been absent for a few weeks in the employ of the General Assembly's Board of Education in the early part of the year 1842 laboring in the Presbytery of Carlisle. His last meeting with the session was on Feb. 5th, 1843. From this time until Sept. 14th, 1845 the congregation was without a pastor and dependent upon supplies for the ministry of the word.

On the 22d of January, 1845, four of the Ruling Elders and eighty-one members of the church were dismissed by certificate, to connect with the congregation then about to be established at Bridgewater. This was the culmination of a most stormy period in the church. The record here is sadly deficient, as indeed it is for all the years we have endeavored to trace, and for four years there is a total blank. The name of Rev. B. C. Critchlow appears as Moderator of the session March 15th, 1845, and regularly after Sept. 14th of the same year. At this time Joshua Logan and Greer McWilliams had been added to the session.—They were chosen some time between March 15th, 1845 and May 2d, 1846. On May 31st, 1850 the session had declined to the Moderator and one Ruling Elder, and in the record May 31st, 1851, the names Joseph Morehead and John D. Stokes are given as members of session.

On the 5th of April, 1852 Mr. Critchlow gave notice of his desire for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, that his whole time might be given to the church at New Brighton. In this request the congregation acquiesced and the relation was dissolved at the subsequent meeting of the Presbytery. On the 16th of May, 1852, the session invited Rev. W. G. Taylor to supply the pulpit for two Sabbaths with a view to his settlement. On the 3d Sabbath of July in that year Mr. Taylor commenced work as a stated supply, the membership of the church being 41. On the 25th of August arrangements were made by the session looking to the settlement of Mr. Taylor as pastor. A call was made out on the 6th of September, and Mr. Taylor having accepted it he was duly installed by Messrs. Brown and Critchlow of the Presbytery of Beaver, a committee appointed for that purpose, on Thursday May 5th, 1853. On the same day it was resolved to have preaching on the 1st and 3rd Sabbaths of each month at 4 o'clock p. m. at Vanport.—From this period the meetings of session were frequent and the minutes are copious. At some time during this period and prior to April 18th, 1854 the church was transferred to the Presbytery of Allegheny City. At this date the number in communion was 58. Another year is marked in the calendar of time, when we find the total communicants to be 60. The next year the whole number was 61. On the 4th of September, 1856 Mr. Taylor requested that a congregational conference be held for the purpose of uniting with him in asking a dissolution of the pastoral relation, for reasons assigned, viz: the removal by death and otherwise of so many members and supporters of the church and the consequent weakening of the pecuniary resources to the extent that it was oppressive to the remaining members to support regular service the whole time, while but one-half time would not answer the wants of the church. This request was complied with by the people at a meeting held Sept 15th, 1856, and the relation was dissolved the 26th of the same month by the Presbytery. From this time until the first Sabbath of March, 1859 the church was vacant and had only occasional supplies. At this date the Rev. J. F. McLaren, D. D., entered upon the field as stated supply by appointment of Presbytery made at the request of the congregation. The Doctor preached every alternate Sabbath. The name of Mr. J. Morehead, Ruling Elder, disappears from the record after Sept. 4th, 1856. Dr. McLaren left about the 7th of May, 1862.—The present pastor, at that time a licentiate of the Presbytery of Ohio, preached by request of the session at intervals during that summer. Permission having been granted by the Presbytery an arrangement was made to supply the congregation one-half the time until the next spring meeting of the Presbytery. His duty was regularly entered upon on the 7th of September, 1862. The membership at this time, as recorded, was 27, whilst but about the one-half of this composed the whole worshipping assembly. On May 1st, 1863 an arrangement was made for the continuance of the stated supply for an indefinite period, and with reference to permanent settlement. On the 25th of the same month a call was regularly made, and having been presented before the proper tribunals, was accepted. The ordination and installation services were held in the church Sept. 15th, 1863. It was in the fall of 1862 that Ruling Elder John D. Stokes entered the army. He was here at intervals only until after the loss of his right arm in the memorable battle of Gettysburg from the effects of which wound he died, lamented by all on Sept. 17th, 1874. At a communion service held Feb. 7th, 1864 there were tokens of the presence of the Holy Spirit, and a protracted meeting was held which lasted for five weeks, and at a special communion held March 13th fourteen persons were received into the church. On the 30th of April Messrs. Wm. Barclay, Thos. McCreery and Marmaduke Watson were inducted by ordination and installation into the offices of Ruling Elders to which they had been chosen by the people on the 22d of March. Prior to the 1st day of August, 1833, service had been held regularly only half the time, there being but one sermon on each Sabbath. At that time the services of the pastor began for the whole time, a call to that work having been made out at a Congregational meeting held on the 26th day of June. Nothing special marked the history of the intervening period until Nov. 1st, 1866, when Ruling Elder Hugh Anderson was dismissed by certificate to connect with the U. P. church of Beaver. Regular services were held and additions and dismissals were made. On Feb. 3rd, 1867, after a series of meetings, fourteen persons were admitted to our communion, and on the 10th inst, four others. At the communion season in April of the present year sixteen persons were received. During these years of the present pastorate 185 have been added to the church, 58 have been dismissed by certificate, and eight have died. The present number in communion with us is 148. At the great increase in membership, the growth of benevolence, the spirit of unity, the number of the Sabbath-school, the efficiency of the social prayer, the efficiency of still enlarged influence for good by the blessing of the master, we cannot but rejoice and give thanks. "Not unto us, Oh Lord! not unto us, but to Thee give glory, for Thy mercy and for Thy truth's sake. He has done whatsoever He pleased." But we have to-day special cause of joy; well indeed may we wake the anthems and sing praise unto Jehovah, our God. We are in our new, beautiful, commodious and comfortable house, and we dedicate it Oh Lord to Thee. During the years 1824-5 the first house was erected, the foundation and walls of which are still with us, but oh how obscured by the new beauties which overtop and envelope them! Prior to that time, as already stated, the people worshipped in the grove and Court House. We are indebted for the desirable consumation we gained mainly to the large hearted benevolence of our own people. Some others have contributed generously, and to all such we are deeply grateful, and we pray God to return to every donor one hundred fold into his bosom. To the Trustees who have devised and executed such liberal things we return our warmest thanks with the earnest prayer that each may come to an heavenly mansion. Where all have done so well it were perhaps invidous to particularize, and yet all instinctively turn to those who have so generously given money and time, and labor, pains, forethought and indefatigable attention to the work of building the Lord's house. The Lord bless them richly. Nor can we omit mention of the untiring and assiduous labors of those ladies among us who have so long and so well sustained the interest which to-day adds so largely to the beauty of adornment, convenience and comfort of the edifice. Woman, last at the Cross, first at the Sepulchre, here but maintains the consistency of her character, her purity and devotion, and her love for Jesus. "She hath done what she could," and no nobler encomium can be spoken, no conduct insure a larger reward of grace. This, in all its ample fullness, may their Lord bestow upon the faithful. The little girls, too, are to be commended, and we thank them for their work. The work was commenced in May last, and to-day we worship the God of our Fathers, who has so often graciously made bare His Almighty Arm within these walls, in a consecrated house. Praise ye the Lord.

The debt remaining upon the work is about $500 00 and this constitutes the only obstacle to our perfect enjoyment. Shall we not, will we not make a thanks-offering to the Lord in this the day of our gladness, and liquidate at once this claim?

THE Boston Evening *Traveller* says: "During the recent flood at Palmer a striking instance of the instinct of self-preservation was noticed in the attempt of a meadow mole to save his life by perching upon the back of a large frog who had taken refuge upon the top of a nearly submerged fence post. When last noticed the situation of the poor mole was anything but hopeful.

A CRUEL hoax was played in Chicago the other day upon the coroner and several surgeons. They were sent for to view the body of a child, boxed up and in a state of extreme decomposition, in an open lot. Upon a casual view the surgeons declared the remains to be those of a child; but upon close inspection they proved to be those of a goose.

—A Paris letter says that "when Hortense died she gave the engagement ring of her mother, the Empress Josephine, to her son, the present Emperor of France, making it a condition that he should never put it on another hand than that of the future Empress of the French. The request was obeyed, and Eugenie owns the ring."

DREAMS.

The New York *Evening Mail* publishes a very interesting article on "Dreams," from which we take the following extracts:

DREAMING.

The mind, now liberated from the shackles of its earthly tenement, opens upon its career of fancy. It annihilates space and time. The earth is too narrow for its wanderings and the infinite expanse is alone capable of furnishing a field for its rapid flight.

"How strange is sleep! when his dark spell lies
On the drowsy lids of human eyes,
The years of a life will float along,
In the compass of a page's song!
And the mountain's peak and the ocean's dye
Will scarce give food to his passing eye."

The stage of dreaming is characterized by the perfect closure of one or more of the avenues of special sense. When this occurs, the harmony between the world and ourselves is broken. The mind is no longer controlled by outward influences, but is struggling under the combined effects of its own innate powers and imperfectly transmitted sensational impressions. We have lost the means whereby the perception of an impression of our sense can be tested by the co-operating scrutiny of any. Dr. Abercrombie says that "in dreams the impressions which arise in the mind are believed to have a real and present existence; and this belief is not corrected, as in the waking state, vary the series or stop at our will. The wonderful clearness at times of the mind in dreams, must have been observed by all who have given attention to the subject. This lucidity is particularly observed in imaginary conversation, public speaking and composing, the memory of which the individual seldom retains on awaking, but he is astonished at the exuberance of his ideas as well as the ease with which he expressed them. During sleep the mental organ presents the same phenomena as when awake, for in dreams certain elements only are actively excited—those having reference to the object of the dream—but the more passive organs are ready to change their state, as circumstances may arise to change the character of the dream. On being suddenly aroused, we are generally conscious of having dreamed, with little or no recollection, however, of the subject. But when we awake gradually—the necessity for longer sleep having ceased—the senses recover their functions one after another, until all are fully awake. In such cases the dream is most fully remembered. To this general fact, however, there are exceptions, for when suddenly aroused either by intensity of mental excitement, or from external causes, we retain vividly the strong impressions then existing, because the senses of external relation are taken by surprise, and, even though awakened, the train of thought cannot be in all cases so quickly arrested. The mind is at all times subject to its proper stimuli; but during sound sleep that of external relation is cut off by the torpor of the special senses, and it is therefore less liable to be actively engaged than when all of its sources of communication are open. Combe says: "The senses themselves do not form ideas." We do not, neither can we, dream of what we possess no knowledge. But a waking essay on the impression of comstance, and the imagination may take it up and multiply it into a thousand forms and invest them with an endless variety of fanciful creations, for.

Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain,
Awake but one, and lo! what myriads rise,
Each stamps his other as the image dies."

Dr. Parr says: "In dreams we seem to reason, to argue, to compose, and in all these circumstances, during sleep, we are highly gratified, and think we excel. It, however, we remember our dreams, our reasonings we find to be weak, our arguments inconclusive, and our compositions trifling and absurd." The powerful intellect will reason just as correctly when asleep, upon the premises given, as when awake; but unfortunately the data are in many instances indistinct and erroneous when the mind is debarred the influence, of those means through which facts are presented, and the judgement regulated. The imperfection of memory, also, in sleep, is a prolific source of error in regard to what the actual powers of the mind are in this condition.

JUDGMENT IN DREAMS.

But the power of judging is probably as good as when awake, for it decides only upon the premises presented in either case, and during sleep and in dreams the premises are usually scanty and at fault. When Dr. Johnson, in referring to a dream in which he had a contest of wit with another individual, said: "Now one may mark here the effect of sleep in weakening the power of reflection; for, had not my judgement failed me, I should have seen that the wit of this supposed antagonist, by whose superiority I felt myself depressed, was as much furnished by me as that which I thought I had been uttering in my own character." No doubt the error of judgement and weakening of the reflective powers arose from a lack of all the circumstances in the case being presen to the mind. Certainly he has lost identity, because in his dreams he furnished argument for another person without comprehending that he was doing so, and therefore, a just conclusion could not be arrived at. But the feeling of chagrin or mortification which he experienced was a legitimate result of his judgment founded on the premises.

ACTION OF THE MIND IN DREAMS.

The action of the mental organs will account for many of the singular associations during sleep and in the language of the fair Poetess will show that

"It is Thought at work amidst buried hours,
It is Love keeping vigil o'er perished flowers

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 30, 1869.

GOVERNOR GEARY has signed warrants for the execution of two convicted murderers—Fields, at Williamsport, and Hockinberry, at Butler,—on the 7th of December. These dread sentences of justice are to be carried into effect with the privacy required by existing law.s

THE local board of supervisors and inspectors of steamboats in St. Louis, have been investigating the Stonewall disaster, and have taken a large amount of testimony. A report will be made to Mr. Sanford, the supervising inspector, as soon as the first engineer recovers sufficiently to give his testimony.

STATE TREASURER MACKEY has issued a circular stating that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have authorized him to give notice to all holders of the five per cent. State Loan, due July 1, 1870, that all such bonds will be redeemed by the State Treasury, in full, with accrued interest to date of presentation, payments to be made on the first and third Saturdays of every month. The interest on these bonds will cease July 1, 1870.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN of Maine has filled the vacancy in the U. S. Senate from that State, in consequence of the death of Senator Fessenden, by the appointment of the Hon. Lot M. Merrell. Mr. M is a gentleman of fine education and large legislative experience, having served in the House and Senate of his native State, filled its Gubernatorial chair, and represented it twice before in the U. S. Senate. He has been an active Republican since the organization of the party.

THERE are now one hundred and eighty-five thousand pensioners receiving the bounty of the Government. That they have earned their pittance, none but Democrats will doubt. That it should be continued to them, who is ungrateful enough to deny? Yet the twenty-eight million dollars paid to them annually is part of the tax which the Democracy clamor at, which they call onerous and iniquitous. How does this differ from the disposition which prompted the abuse of the soldier during war?

SECRETARY Fish has called the attention of the Argentine Minister to the card recently published by his Secretary of Legation, denouncing General McMahon, and intimating diplomatically that the thing was discourteous and uncalled for, and that the Argentine Republic had not treated General McMahon with the respect due his position when he passed through there on his return home. The Secretary of Legation is in considerable trouble over the matter.

SOME one has been going carefully over the expenses of royal families in Europe. It is found that in the aggregate the people of Europe pay about forty millions a year for the support of royalty. The most expensive of the monarchies is that of Russia, which costs $8,500,000; followed by France, $7,000,000; Turkey, $6,600,000; Austria, $4,000,000; Italy, $3,200,000; Prussia, 2,400,000; England $2,350,000; Bavaria, $1,000,000; Portugal, $850,000; Holland, $500,000; Norway and Sweden, $200,000; Denmark, $240,000; Wurtemburg, $220,000, and Rome $200,000. Spain and Greece do not appear on the list.

A WATCH presented to General Washington during the Revolutionary war by a Philadelphia watchmaker, named Weitsel, with the request that the former should present it to any man he might find who deserved more of the American people than himself, and which was afterward given by Washington to Lafayette, and stolen from the latter at Nashville during his visit to this country in 1825, has, according to the Nashville *Press and Times*, been discovered recently at a pawnbroker's shop where it was seen by an old gentleman who recognized it from a description published at the time of the theft.

A LETTER from Richmond, Va., says that for the last two weeks the trains going South from there have been crowded with colored people—immigrants to the cotton, rice, and sugar country. The writer say: The movement of the negroes to the far South under the inducements of a more genial climate and high wages is assuming large proportions. The colored labor of the country is gravitating to the localities it is best adapted to, and leaving a clear field here for the Northern and European emigrants. The negroes are daily leaving the state under contracts, in parties ranging from 25 to 100. They do not all go directly to the cotton field or sugar plantation, 500, for instance, being called for and rapidly responding to work on the Chattanooga Railroad. They will ultimately, no doubt, fulfill their mission in the culture of cane and cotton."

THE manike mother, Mrs. Clark, who murdered her three children in the township of Eden, Marshal county, Iowa, on Tuesday morning last, and then disappeared, has returned to her home after an absence of three days. During the intervening time, search had been made for her by hundreds of people, and the search was about to be abandoned when she suddenly returned at seven o'clock on Friday evening last. Upon seeing her father and mother, she drew back, but on being called by her name she became conscious for a moment, and inquired for her husband and babe. She called for food and ate ravenously. She seems unconscious of what has happened since last Monday. She was taken to see her husband this morning, but did not recognize him, although constantly inquiring for him and her babe. There is no doubt that when she committed the deed she was a maniac.

—The schooner W. H. Cleary, from Nassau, arrived at Key West, Florida, on Tuesday morning with one hundred and twenty men, who were taken from the Cuban steamer Lillian. She was captured by the English authorities at Nassau, while at anchor in the harbor. The vessel is said to be badly injured and condemned as unseaworthy. The balance of the Lillian's crew are at present in Nassau.

THE elections held on Tuesday Nov. 2d do not indicate diminished confidence in General Grants administration. On the contrary, if the result proves anything of a national character at all, it goes to show that the people are well satisfied with the present condition of their country and its rulers. On the results of the elections referred to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: If the Democracy expected that Tuesday's elections would demonstrate the existence of the reactionary sentiment which they have so frequently predicted, they certainly have been disappointed. New York city, where if anywhere they should hold their own, they have lost heavily, notwithstanding they profited very largely and scandalously by frauds perpetrated by "re-penters." The State, on the whole, is no better for them than last fall, and if Mr. Hoffman dreams that the result sets him up for the Presidency, then he is willing to go into business on a very slim capital.

Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Illinois come out bright and strong on the Republican side. Maryland has adhered to the idol of "Secesh" Democracy, and it is barely possible that the party may have made some gains in the local elections in New Jersey—"the South Carolina of the North."

The country stands firmly by Grant. This much is certain. The Democracy have no prospect. They have made no gains. They barely retain what they gave to Seymour and Blair, and this, too, at the critical period which every new administration has to encounter. Not in the last thirty years has an administration sustained the first review like Grant's.

As an evidence of the retrenchment policy of the present Administration, and the savnig made in one instance since Gen. Grant came into power, it is ascertained that there were 3,000 employes in the Treasury department on the 4th of March last, and at present the reduction amounts to about 600 in the Treasury alone, which, at the average pay of employes, will amount to $70,000 per month. General complaint has been made that the Administration had discharged all the capable men in the Departments, and appointed new clerks, merely on the score of politics, but it appears that of the present Treasury force four-fifths are old employes. No reduction has been made in the Interior Departments, excepting the discharge of 40 temporarily; there are about 800 employes, 150 of whom are new. The force in the war Department has been reduced by about 200 discharges, and very few new appointments have been made. There are but very few changes in the State Department, and no reduction. The largest relative number of changes has been made in the Post-Office Department, owing to the extravagance of ex-Gov. Randall in the management of the Department, and the number of employes whom he employed contrary to law. Gen. Terrill found 60 female clerks in the Dead Letter Office more than were allowed by law. It is believed that a saving to the Government in Department employes alone will amount in the present year to no less than $2,000,000 much of which would have gone to the retail traders of Washington.

THE Altoona *Vindicator* again walks into the party to defeat. It rebukes the anti deluvian prophets who have made of the Democracy a reflex of the cold blooded aristocrats, who live upon the heart's blood of the toiling millions." It calls for "new leaders with hearts of fire and tongues of eloquence." It proclaims the new watchwords of the Democracy to be "Progress and improvement." We quote a very significant pragraph, which the leaders of that party, new or old, may profit by pondering:

"If we would win, in the future, we must change our policy and our chieftains. When you hear a man endeavoring to engraft into the Democratic platform *resolutions in opposition to negro suffrage and the payment of the bonds of the United States*, put it down that man is either woefully blind, or in league with our enemies. These *issues will not win*, and the sooner we acknowledge this, the better will it be for our prospects in the future. This is plain talk and may be unpalatable to the aristocratic few, who disdain to breathe the air polluted by the common herd, but it is the TRUTH, and we do the party a service by telling it."

AT the close of the war the Government sold to certain railroads in East Tennessee an amount of rolling stock and supplies. These claims amount to the following sums: Against East Tennessee and Georgia Company, $356,000; against East Tennessee and Virginia Company, $250,000. The roads claim from the Government for rolling stock and material turned over and for the use and occupation of the roads by Government from 1863 to 1862, as follows; East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, $700,000, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, about $650,000. The Government, to secure claims, began suit in the U. S. Court at Knoxville, by filing bills in chancery, and praying for appointment of receivers and an injunction. The motion for injunction and receivers was argued before Judge Swayne, in Washington, on Thursday, Nov. 4th. The case was argued for the Government by Stanley Matthews and Aaron F. Perry of Cincinnati, and District Attorney Camp of Knoxville, and for the railroads by Col. John Baxter, and Thomas A. R. Nelson, and A. J. Ricks.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, which is a Southern paper of the extreme type, but with considerable good sense, reads the meaning of the recent elections pretty clearly, and states it with plainness. It remarks:

"Pennsyvania, Ohio and Iowa held elections for the State offices on Tuesday last. In all three of these States the Democracy put forth their strongest men. They had the prestige of such names as Pendleton, Packer and Gillespie, and made a courageous fight; and notwithstanding the Radicals had to carry the odium and unpopularity of the Fifteenth Amendment, they have still triumphed over the Democratic party, led by its ablest champions. Everybody knows that negro suffrage is unpopular in the North. It was defeated in Ohio two years ago by 50,000 majority; yet, *so deep rooted is the hatred of the Northern people towards the Democratic party*, that they signified their willingness to accept negro suffrage in preference to accepting Democracy."

Death of George Peabody Esq.

The Atlantic Cable conveys the sad intelligence that George Peabody, the American Philanthropist, died at London, on Thursday, November 4, near midnight. He was a native of Danvers, Massachusetts, where he was born February 18, 1795. His parents were so poor that he was denied all but the rudiments of education, and was early placed in a grocery store. He held the same position in other New England towns and in Georgetown, D. C., where he became a partner of Elisha Riggs in 1814. In 1815 the house was removed to Baltimore, with branches in Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Peabody visited Europe frequently until 1837, when he took up his residence there, and in 1843 founded his own firm. This he managed with consummate skill, and rapidly amassed an enormous property. He began his benefactions to this country in 1852 with a gift of $20,000 to the town of Danvers; soon it increased to $70,000. He gave $10,000 to the first Grinnell expedition to the North Pole, and in 1856-7 $300,000 to the city of Baltimore to found an institute. During the rebellion in this country he gave a million or more to erect buildings for the poor in London, under such restrictions and with such qualifications that his generosity has been credited in London as one of the greatest and one of the most judicious in the annnals of the city. He followed that by a donation for educational purposes in the South of more than equal amount, from which the happiest results are expected. He returned to England the current season on purposes of business and for the sake of his health, that had long been doubtful. His life has terminated more suddenly than was expected.

IN another column of this paper the reader will find an article copied from the Pittsburgh *Commercial* on the subject of the enlargement of the Erie Canal. This is a matter in which the citizens of western Pennsylvania have a deep interest, and it is to be hoped that their Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature will so act at the coming session of that body as to give the question some definite shape before its adjournment. With the canal enlarged, property along its line will be greatly enhanced in value, and for this reason, together with the innumerable conveniences it will furnish, our people should act unitedly and energetically in pushing forward the enterprise.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

In a few observations we have already made on the probable certainty of the adoption of the *Fifteenth* Amendment to the Constitution, early next year (1870,) thereby conferring the right to vote in this State, on all citizens of the United States, we estimated the number of colored voters at about *fifteen thousand*. This, on reflection, we are satisfied is not too high an estimate. By the census of 1860 there were in the State 56,949 colored men, women and children. Of these, 26,473 were male, and 30,476 females. Of the males, 13,623 were over twenty years of age, and it is but fair to presume that the number who will vote at the *next October election* will be not less than fifteen thousand, than under. A very large majority of whom will, of course, vote with the Republican party, which has so long battled that they might be secured in all the rights of American citizenship.

In view of this fact, it may not be uninteresting to know how the colored people were distributed over the State at the taking of the last census in 1860, which was as follows:

Adams	474	Lancaster	3,629
Allegheny	3,755	Lawrence	102
Armstrong	178	Lebanon	83
Beaver	271	Lehigh	750
Bedford	494	Luzerne	450
Berks	497	Lycoming	399
Blair	283	Mercer	281
Bradford	208	Mifflin	415
Bucks	1,618	Monroe	127
Butler	56	Montgomery	901
Cambria	115	Montour	114
Carbon	0	Northampton	141
Centre	201	Northumberland	115
Chester	1,937	Perry	199
Clarion	65	Philadelphia	22,185
Clearfield	81	Pike	137
Clinton	57	Potter	15
Columbia	103	Schuylkill	357
Crawford	183	Snyder	53
Cumberland	1,349	Somerset	9
Dauphin	1,709	Sullivan	0
Delaware	1,549	Susquehanna	209
Elk	31	Tioga	304
Erie	181	Union	53
Fayette	1,549	Venango	99
Franklin	1,792	Warren	51
Fulton	101	Washington	1,720
Greene	539	Wayne	40
Huntingdon	290	Westmoreland	332
Indiana	189	Wyoming	5
Jefferson	81	York	1,366
Juniata	261		

Making a total of 56,949, of which 13,623 were males over twenty years of age, and which, in ten years, by October, 1870, ought to be fully *fifteen thousand voters*, and will be enough in several close Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative Districts to decide the contest.—*The Lancaster Examiner.*

FIGHTING in male attire, as her father's aide, in the Rebel army, running the blockade, perverting the faith of a naval officer, courted, married, divorced, married again and separated from her second husband. Actress, lecturess and social reformer—such was that widely known female Belle Boyd. Her feet and brain had no rest; buffetted from pillar to post, with no guide and support but her own instincts and fiery Southern passions, we cannot admire, but we must pity this strange soul, and be astonished at its wild, romantic career. After all, when so many storms have been weathered and so many dangers passed through, the high spirit has succumbed at last. We read that Belle Boyd has gone stark mad and is now an inmate of a mad-house in California.—*The Pittsburgh Gazette*,

It is a matter of but trifling importance, yet perhaps due to the "truth of history" to say that Belle Boyd's father was not an officer of the rebel army, and that therefore, she did not serve as his "aide" during the rebellion. Her parents resided in Martinsburg, West Va., while the war lasted. During the winter of 1862 and the spring of 1863 we filled the position of Post Provost Marshal of that place, and our official duties brought us in contact with nearly all of its citizens. The Boyd family, we knew well, and we have a very distinct recollection of having administered the oath of allegiance to the United States Government to both the father and mother of Belle while serving in that capacity. They took it, we presume, with the usual southern mental reservations, but they never gave us, or any other Union officer, so far as we know, any cause to complain of their public or private conduct. Mr. Boyd himself, was a mild, cultured, inoffensive man, and in his disposition, as different from his daughter as any parent and child could be. Early in the war Belle cut loose from home and kindred and entered upon that wild and stormy life which has made her notorious in both America and Europe. Hence, however, reprehensible *her* conduct may have been we know that the example set by her father and mother, did not in any way, lead to it.

COMMISSIONER Delano has written the following circular letter to Collectors of Internal Revenue:

The ruling of this office in regard to the addition of water to spirits has in some cases been misunderstood. It has been ruled that the addition of pure water to spirits does not constitute rectification under the law. Some dealers have construed this ruleas giving them the right to withdraw part of the spirits from a stamped package and fill the same with water without changing the marks and stamps of the package. Such drawing of a part of the spirits and filling with water, it will be observed, destroys the identity between the package and its contents, as shown by the stamps, and marks or brands, and is in effect a change of packages. While it is the conceded right of a dealer to reduce the proof of his spirits by adding water, he can only do so by adding the requirements. In regard to the change of package when part of the spirits are withdrawn from a package and the package filled with water, it is held to be a constructive withdrawal of spirits, and calls for an obliteration of the stamps and brands the same as in the case of actual withdrawal. This done and the package filled with water it must be guaged, stamped, marked, or branded, the same as if the spirits had been changed to an entirely different package. Whenever spirits are found to vary in kind and proof from that shown in the stamp and brands on the packages, they should be seized. If the misapprehension alluded to exists in your district, you will please take the necessary steps to correct it.

THE JOINT DELEGATION appointed by the Committee on the Indian concern of the yearly meetings of "The Quakers," have published a report of their visit to the tribes, and have submitted to the Indian Bureau some suggestions as to what they consider the best means of improving the Indians. They recommend:

1. That the National Government comply faithfully and liberally with all its treaty stipulations.

2. That they be allowed to remain on their present reservations.

3. The sale of lands of the reservations only to exemplary, moral and industrious citizens.

4. More light, air and cleanliness in the Indian lodges, and a hospital on each reservation, with a female graduate of medicine as matron.

5. Industrial schools for the education of the children.

6. Teaching the English language prominently, in order to qualify them for citizenship.

7. That the Indians be supplied liberally with teams and tools to break up all their prairie lands, haul timber and lumber to build houses, work their land and perform all the work which it is necessary to do on their farms, and have competent, judicious persons for a time, to encourage them therein, and give them the needful instruction.

The Enlargement of the Erie Canal.

We referred briefly a few days since to the importance of enlarging this canal, from Beaver to Lake Erie. We suppose our readers are generally aware that the construction of this canal was undertaken by the State over thirty years ago. The whole amount expended by the Commonwealth upon it and damages allowed were nearly $4,000,000. The work was still unfinished when the financial embarrassments of 1841, '42 and '43 caused the Commonwealth to abandon nearly all its branch canals. The work remained in that condition when the Erie Canal Company was organized to complete the same. The Commonwealth transferred its unfinished work to the Company. The Company never put much money into it, but endavored to complete and run the same on bonds. These bonds were allowed to sadly depreciate in the money market, and it is difficult to say what amount of capital this Company really does represent. Some persons allege that its entire charter has been forfeited. We do not pretend to be fully posted in its history and prospects. We suppose, however that the entire investment would be put into the stock of a new Company at low figures. Unless the canal is very much enlarged the entire improvement must be set down as a failure. Now boats carrying some thirty or forty tons can alone be used. The advantages in economy of canal transportation will not enable it to compete with a railroad that runs along its banks. If, however, its capacity was increased to carrying boats of three hundred to five hundred tons burden, and thus connect the Ohio river and Lake Erie—two great national thoroughfares—the case would be entirely different. In that event the cost of transportation could be reduced to one-fourth the charges by railroad, and heavy articles of small value would take the cheapest avenue.

The elements entering into these calculations have been elaborately examined in New York in the contest between the canal and the railroads. One enlargement of her great canal has been completed, and another still greater is proposed. The two great natural channels of commerce are the northern lakes and the Ohio river. No other point furnishes so cheap and easy a connection as this one in Western Pennsylvania. To Pittsburgh manufacturers cheap transportation is a question of life and death. To Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Railroad cheap transportation is equally vital. They recognize this in undertaking the new enterprise of a cheap freight line of railroads. The great staple products of Pennsylvania can alone be developed by cheap transportation. The entire state is, therefore, interested in the completion of this work.

We might even put it on high national grounds. In case of war these internal lines of traffic should be all opened. In case of a possible war with England, this would be the shortest and cheapest access to Canada, her weak point. The amount saved in one campaign would build the work half a dozen times over.

Of its entire practicability there can be no doubt. There is only one question involved. Is the supply of water near the summit sufficient for the enlarged canal? W. Milnor Roberts, an engineer in whom we all have confidence, examined this matter two years since. His report has been published and is accessible to all. He says the supply is amply sufficient. He also estimates the cost of enlarging the canal at a little over three millions, and furnishes us the figures to show that the business would pay. We think the improvement of the Ohio river to this city should also be a part of the scheme. The details of that we must reserve for a future article. In the meantime we hope our readers will reflect upon the subject, and that arrangements will be made to insure the necessary legislation this winter, and also to secure the cooperation of all the interests involved. This enlargement ought to proceed *pari passu* with the opening of the cheap freight railroad through our own State, and if possible to anticipate the enlargement of the New York Canal from Albany to Buffalo. —*The Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—An English correspondent of a Western paper viewed the boat race through an opera glass, which, he said, was so good, "that you could hear the Oxford coxswain as he pressed his men to their work."

SENSATION.

General Butterfield's Explanation in the Battle of Chancellorsville.—The Telegram that he Sent.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. World.)

At the battle of Chancellorsville, Butterfield, with the rank of Major General of Volunteers, held the position of Chief of Staff to the commanding General. His position made him the executive officer of the army, and admitted him to a full knowledge, not merely of the plans of the battle but of its progress and all its varying chances. As chief of Staff he issued an order absolutely closing telegraphic communication with the rear not even the Government being permitted to send or receive dispatches to or from the army. So close and stringent was this blockade, that the writer of this article, than an army correspondent, at the close of the battle attempted to send a dispatch to the newspaper in New York which he represented, simply saying that he would be in New York on the following day; but this dispatch was refused. When the correspondent reached Washington the attempt was made to send the dispatch from this point, but it was similarly refused. On the following morning the correspondent reached New York and gave to the public the first news of the result of the battle that had terminated thirty-six hours previously.

During this time of telegraphic suspension, three dispatches were put upon the wires at the headquarters of the army for transmission to this city. The first of these was as follows:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1863.

"To Leonard W. Jerome, New York:
"The boy is wounded. D. B."

The date of this dispatch and its tenor intimate that it must have been sent immediately after the disaster of the Eleventh Corps. At a later hour, when more definite accounts of that disaster were received at headquarters, and when Sickles, with the Third Corps, was cut off from the rest of the army, a second dispatch was sent, reading as follows:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 2, 1863.

"To Leonard W. Jerome, N. Y.:
"The boy is badly wouded. D. B."

And then on the following day when the rebels pressed their advantages, and drove our army into their contracted and hastily thrown up earthworks, two miles nearer the river than where they were first met by the enemy, and the salvation of the army seemed to depend on Sedgwick's ability to join it from below Fredericksburg, a third dispatch was sent as follows:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 3, '63.

"To Leonard W. Jerome, N. Y.:
"The Boy, we fear, is mortally wounded. D. B."

It so happened that, pending these movements, General T. T. Eckert held the position of Superintendent of Military Telegrams, with headquarters in the War Department at Washington. The lines leading from the army passed through his office. The singularity of these dispatches, and the fact that only these came from the army, attracted the Superintendent's attention. Instead of permitting them to pass on to their destination, he quietly took them to the Secretary of War. The Secretary took them to the President in indignation and demanded Butterfield's dismissal. The President sent for the Secretary of State, who had always been Butterfield's friend and backer, and showed him the dispatches; and announced his determination to act upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War. Mr. Seward begged that extreme measures be not resorted to. "He is a young man," plead the venerable Secretary, "and has been invelgled into this crime by the Wall street speculators. Suspend him and send him to me. I'll lecture him and be responsible for his future conduct." The President was won by the charitable views of the Secretary of State, Butterfield was suspended, ordered to Washington; was severely reprimanded by his venerable patron, and, at his request, reinstated, and sent back to the army.

But despite this vigilance of the Government, it subsequently turned out that Butterfield was equally vigilant. He managed to learn of the suppression of his dispatches, and immediately prepared others, which were sent to Washington by special messenger, and, thence forwarded to their destination in New York by Speed's Independent Telegraph lines which were disconnected from Government surveillance, they not reaching to the army. These dispatches reached New York before any intimation of the result of the battle was received, and operations in gold to a large amount were predicated upon them. What General Butterfield's share of the profits was, is still as much a mystery as his share in the late pool of Corbin, Fisk, Butterfield, Gould and Co. J. M.

THE following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the Army:

Hereafter no squatter or citizen will be permitted to enter or reside upon a military reservation, unless he be in the employment of the Government, or permitted by the department commander, in which case his residence thereon must cease upon his being discharged or the permission withdrawn. Department commanders will exercise general supervision of all military reservations within the limits of their command, and will use force to remove squatters and trespassers, when in their judgment it becomes necessary. Where parties are already in possession with valuable improvements, the department commander will cause an investigation to be made and submit each case separately for decision.

By order of the Secretary of War.

—A case came before Judge Fithian, New York, on Wednesday, in which Patrick O'Toole, a lad of eighteen, sued the managers of the House of Refuge for ten thousand dollars damages, on account of bad treatment in keeping him in a close room on insufficient food, in consequence of which he got the itch and became debilitated.

—Colonel Clark, formerly of the Thirteenth Brooklin Regiment was before Commissioner Osborn, New York, on Wednesday, charged with engraving plates for the manufacture of counterfeit currency. He was held in $25,000 bail.

—At two o'clock yesterday morning Peter Ferden was horribly scalded in Poughkeepsie, while lying under an arch. The engineer not knowing he was there, opened a blow off cock. The flesh was literally stripped from him. He died at six o'clock.

—The dwelling of Nathan Dowry, in Harwick, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening, and his only children, two little girls aged six and four years, perished. The parents were visiting a neighbor.

—John C. Halley Deputy Internal Revenue Collector at Oakland, California, is supposed to have absconded by the last Panama steamer. He is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of $1,000.

—A man met with an accident recently in Maine, whereupon the newspapers said: "Millers' skull was badly fractured and survived only twenty-four hours in an unconscious condition."

—The effort to counteract the influence of the Capitol movers in the West, is beginnig to assume form in Washington.

New Advertisements.

The Saturday Evening Post.

Three Months Gratis!!

This "cheapest and best of the Literary Weeklies" is offering unequalled inducements to new subscribers.

In the first paper of October, it commenced a brilliant Novelet called "*A Family Failing*," by Elizabeth Prescott.

It also is now running a second tale, called "George Canterbury's Will," by Mrs. Henry Wood, the famous author of "East Lynne," &c.

New Novelets will continually succeed each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are "Under a Ban," by Amanda M. Douglas; "Leonie's Secret," by Frank Lee Benedict; A Novelet, by Mrs. Hommel, &c.

The Post also gives the GEMS OF THE ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

New Subscribers, for 1870, will have their subscriptions dated back to the paper of Oct. 2d, and the large extra edition of that date is extra. This will be THIRTEEN PAPERS, in addition to the regular weekly numbers for 1870—of *fifteen* months in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the names of all new subscribers for 1870 will be entered on our list the very week they are received.

Terms—$2.50 a year; Two copies $4; Four copies $6. Five copies (and one *gratis*) $8.—One copy of THE POST and one of THE LADY'S FRIEND $3.50.

A copy of the large and beautiful premium Steel Engraving—"Taking the Measure of the Wedding Ring"—engraved in England at a cost of $3,000—will be sent to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. This is a truly beautiful engraving! Address H. PETERSON & CO., 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Specimen copies sent for five cents.

nov10:4w

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

TWO MONTHS GRATIS!!

THE LADY'S FRIEND announces the following Novelets for 1870: "Did he forget her?" by Louise Chandler Moulton; "The Gascoynes's Aunt," by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "Seven Tales," &c.; "Gold Silver," or Grisele Grant's Bridal Gifts," by Amanda M. Douglass, author of "The Debarry Fortune," &c., with numerous shorter stories, by a brilliant galaxy of lady writers.

A finely executed Steel Engraving, a handsome double-page, finely colored Fashion-Plate and a large assortment of Wood-Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c., are given in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music in every number.

Portraits of Distinguished Authors.

The January number will contain Portraits (on tinted steel) of Mrs. Henry Wood, Florence Percy, Louise Chandler Moulton, Elizabeth Prescott, Amanda M. Douglass, Mrs. Margaret Hosmer, and Agnes Bell.

New Subscribers who send in their names for 1870 before the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers of this year in addition, making *fourteen* months in all! And new subscribers sending in their names by the first of December shall receive the magnificent Double Holiday number, making *thirteen months* in all!

Terms—$2.50 a year; Two copies, $4; Four copies, $6; Five copies (and one *gratis*), $8.—One copy of THE LADY'S FRIEND and one of THE POST $4.00.

A copy of the large and beautiful Premium Steel Engraving—"Taking the Measure of the Wedding Ring"—Engraved in England at a cost of $3,000—will be sent to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. This Engraving is a gem of Art! Address

DEACON & PETERSON,
319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Specimen copies sent for ten cents.

nov10:3w

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber in Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., on the 5th of October, a boy named Henry Kimberling, aged 17 years. Said boy was indentured, and left without my knowledge or consent. The above reward will be paid for his return, and the public is hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him. JAMES HARBY. [nov10:3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Margaret Bayne, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to me in Hopewell township. ROBT. W SCOTT, Ex'r.

nov10:6w

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address W. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

LISTEN TO THE

Burdett Organ

And you will use no other,

H. Kleber & Bro.,

sole agents for the BURDETT ORGAN,

NO. 122 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov10:1m.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

BY

J. W. BARKER & CO.

OF

Astrican Cloaks and Cloakings,

Napier Cloaks and Cloakings,

Caracalla Cloaks and Cloaking,

ALSO

the Celebrated Horse Shoe Brand of

ALPACAS,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO'S.,

NO. 89 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov10:6t.

Administrators Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Mercer, dec'd, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for payment to JESSE MERCER,
Administrator, Green tp.

oct6:6t.

Ohio Township and Glasgow Boro. Bounty Account:

Dr. To amount of bonds unpaid Dec. 7th, 1867, as per Auditor's report		$2601.98
Cr. per cash in hands of former collectors,	$50.62	
Dr. To balance unprovided for Dec. 7th '67		1552.36
To interest on same		152.69
To publishing Auditors report, Argus $3.50		
" Local $4.00		7.50
Treasurer's fees		5.40
Auditor's fees,		15.00
		1983.95
Cr. To amount of tax levied,	1,968.16	
Exonerations & percentage,	494.05	
Paid to John Sleuts, treas'r, by collectors,		1476.10
Treas'r vouchers for bonds lifted, &c.,	1461.86	209.95
Balance in hands of Treasurer		14.22
Am't unprovided for, Oct. 21st, 1869, together with the expense of publishing, &c.		193.63

We, the undersigned Auditors of Ohio tp., do certify that the above account, as stated, is correct to the best of our knowledge, judgment and belief.

MARTIN SHEEKER,
ALFRED LYON,
JAS. C. PLUMMER, } Auditors.

(Radical and Local copy 3 times and send bill to this office.)

oct27 3t.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.—Account of receipts and disbursements by the School Directors of North Sewickley township, for bounty purposes, from June 1st, 1868, to June 7th, 1869:

Dr. To cash on hand and outstanding tax,		$1433.51
Cr. By bonds redeemed,	$43.00	
By bonds redeemed, A. C. Elliott,	300.00	
By interest paid on bonds,	77.57	
By warrants,	19.00—	439.87
Balance in favor of the township after redeeming all outstanding bonds & notes,		$993.64

We hereby certify that the above account is correct as it stands stated.

ADAM ROUSER,
THOMAS GILLESPIE,
JAMES HANNOCK, } Auditors.

nov3:3t]

AGENTS WANTED, AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $250 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. Improved and perfected at last with hemmer, feller, tucker, braider, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no equal. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,
H. CRAWFORD & CO.,
413 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

oct. 20,3m.

Millinery & Dress Making.—Mrs. Z. Moore would call the attention of the ladies of Beaver and vicinity to the fact that she is now prepared to make Bonnets of every description. Dresses made in the most approved and fashionable styles, also Sacques, Cloaks, Basques, &c. A large assortment of Ribbons, Bonnets and Dress-Trimmings of every description constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable prices. Ladies call and be convinced, her establishment is in the house formerly occupied by Wm. B. Clark, esq., opposite the Union Hotel. [oct28:tf

Administrators Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Mercer, dec'd, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for payment, to JESSE MERCER,
Administrator, Green tp.

oct6:6t.

New Advertisements.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Glassware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1.y

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANNILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep29tf.

New Arrival of Goods

AT

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

ROCHESTER, PENN'A

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND HARDWARE,

PRINTS, TURKS, COBURGS, ALPACAS, WOOL DELAINS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SILKS, FLANNELS, MERINOS, MEN'S UNDERWEAR,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,

IRON & NAILS,

Paints, Oils and Putty,

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, BACON,

&c., &c., &c.

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

AND

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

saving freight on same.

We can sell IRON, NAILS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SOAPS, SPICES, &c. at wholesale prices to dealers.

Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

Pure Catawba and Concord wine of our own vintage for medical and Sacramental purposes, are highly recommended by those who have used them.

nov11tf.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Gold and Silversmiths,

and dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of—

American Watches

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS.

All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed. [may13:1y

Miscellaneous.

Report of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver county, at the close of business on the 4th day of Oct., 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$170,167 17
Overdrafts		1,274 23
U. S. B

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Nov. 10, 1869

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3m.	6m.	9m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines	$3 00	$3 50	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,.....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column,.....	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
1 column,.....	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00

Local notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 30th of Oct., 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Oct. 31	34 deg.	41 deg.	34 deg.
Nov. 1	31 deg.	45 deg.	33 deg.
" 2	30 deg.	60 deg.	40 deg.
" 3	32 deg.	55 deg.	45 deg.
" 4	35 deg.	65 deg.	57 deg.
" 5	47 deg.	50 deg.	43 deg.
" 6	37 deg.	43 deg.	34 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

W. A. Laird, Beaver,	$2 25
Thomas Hoyt, Industry,	4 0
Geo. C. Speyerer, Rochester,	2 00
Jas. J. Power, Rochester,	2 00
J. S. Rutan, Beaver,	2 00
Geo. W. Moore, Earl, Ill.,	1 33
Jas. Reed, Freedom,	2 00
S. Dillinger, Industry,	6 00
Dr. J. P. Cummins, Beaver,	2 00
A. Frank, Water Cure,	50
John Johnston, Hookstown,	2 00
Enoch Swearingen, Hookstown,	1 00
James Warnock, North Sewickley,	2 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

New Goods—J. W. Barker & Co.
Tobacco—J. C. Lange & Son.
Burdett Organ—Kleber & Bro.
Closing Out—J. M. Burchfield & Co.
Saturday Evening Post—H. Peterson & Co.
Notice—James Manly.
Lady's Friend—H. Peterson & Co.
Ex'rs. Notice—Robert Scott.
Special Notices—Mrs. E. H. Beacom.
Special Notices—A. Hanauer.
Special Notices—Jas. A. Fortune.

Court.—The November Term of Court commenced in this county on last Monday, all three of the judges being present. The attendance of persons is pretty large. Record of proceedings given in next week's paper.

Cheapest Dry Goods in Beaver county as Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

Thanks.—The Beam of Light Lodge, (colored,) tender their thanks to the public generally for their attendance at their festival held at the Baptist Church in Bridgewater. Although we came out in debt we still trust in Faith, Hope and Charity. WM. H. BASSETT, W. C. T.

☞ Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

Furs! Furs!! a splendid assortment at Bence's, Beaver.

The Beam of Light Lodge No. 735, elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter: W. C. T.—Wm. H. Bassett; W. V. T.—Emily Marles; W. M.—Wesley Jackson; D. M.—Maggie Sloan; W. F. S.—Levi Marles; W. S.—Miss L. Patterson; W. T.—John W. Bruien; I. G.—Jas. Sloan; O. G.—Robert Boice.

Furs, furs, furs. Call at Mrs. Beacom's and examine her large assortment of furs.

Furs! Furs!! A good set of Siberian squirrel furs from $5 to $10, at Bence's, Beaver.

The Rev. W. B. Watkins, A. M., will deliver a lecture in the M. E. Church, Freedom, Pa., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, under the auspices of the Young People's Christian Association. Subject—"Origin, Oddities and Office of proper names," admission 25 cents. The Rev. Watkins stands very high in the estimation of those who have had the pleasure of hearing him.

You will find a greater variety of furs than has ever been brought to this place at Mrs. Beacom's.

Ladies underwear, at less than Pittsburgh prices, at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

Death of a Railroad Conductor.—Mr. Walter Scott, for a long time conductor on one of the accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, died at New Brighton last week after a lingering illness. His death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of relatives and a host of friends to whom he was endeared.

Double width Flannels, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

Wanted.—One thousand bushels of good dry buckwheat at Edgar's mill in Fallston. JOHN EDGAR.
Local copy. oct27:1mo

Hanauer has an extensive and beautiful assortment of finger rings. Don't forget to purchase for your loved one.

Hats and Bonnets done over in the latest style and with taste, at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

Siberian squirrel, coney, water mink, imitation of squirrel and mink, sable tars, at the lowest prices, at Mrs. Beacom's, Third street, Beaver.

☞ Black Shamois for sale at the Argus office.

Thanksgiving.—Our readers will doubtless recollect, we hope, that both President Grant and Governor Geary have set apart Thursday Nov. 18th, as a day of Thanksgiving. We trust business of all kinds will be suspended on that day. In the meantime if any of our friends have a turkey which they wish to feast on at that time bring him along.

Go to Hanauer's if you want to buy an elegant set of black jewelry for thirty five cents.

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—A large assortment just come in at Bence's, Beaver.

A new assortment of lace collars, and velvet bows, just received, at Mrs. Beacom's.

Everything in the Dry Goods line at Pittsburgh Prices, at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvaney Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11tf.

At a regular meeting of Amaranth Lodge No. 224, I. O. of G. T., on Monday evening Nov. 1st, the following persons were installed as officers for the term commencing Nov. 1st, 1869, and ending Jan. 31st, 1870:

W. C. T.—Jas. Mourberger, W. V. T.—Lizzie Leslie; W. S.—Dwight S. Coe; W. A. S.—Lottie C. Breckenridge; W. F. S. —I. Walton Fitch; W. T.—Robert W. Anderson; W. C.—John Carter; W. M. —Robert Mears; W. D. M.—Tillie Grey; R. H. S.—Geo. F. Johnson; L. H. S.—Lizzie Nelson; W. I. G.—Kate Anderson; W. O. G.—Robert Gordon.

Skirts and all kinds of woolen wear at Mrs. Beacom's.

A Misrepresentation.—We understand that a few persons in Beaver who had their toes slightly trampled in an article in last week's Argus headed "Temperance," are busily engaged in representing that we accused *all* good templars of being in the habit of occasionally indulging in strong drink. We did nothing of the kind. On the contrary we bear willing testimony that the Beaver Lodge has some faithful, zealous, honorable temperance men and women within it. Our remarks last week did not apply to them, nor did we intend them to, and we have every reason to believe that they had no knowledge whatever of what was going on among the faster members of their order. So much by way of correcting this misrepresentation. A word or two now in addition to what was said in the last issue of the Argus: We presume if we were a little pressed we could show that one prominent member of the order has been intoxicated very frequently during the past summer; and if the pressure was continued we judge that it could be demonstrated that another member has had his periodic "drunks" quite regularly for the last few months; and that still another member had entrusted the safe-keeping of his bottle of whiskey to the sentinel at the door while he went into the lodge and filled his place as a "good templar;" that others again sat there on different occasions with not only their bodies filled with bad liquor but their pockets stuffed with brimming bottles besides. We repeat if we are pressed we can show that this condition of things has existed in the membership of the Beaver Lodge of Good Templars, and if any person believes that a noble cause should suffer such brutish dishonor at the hands of its pretended friends, and the public know nothing of it through the press, they regard the mission of a newspaper very different from what we do.

Were it given out that the organization to which we refer was intended for social or literary purposes, we could have no objection to it; we only complain that it pretends to be a *temperance* society when a portion of its members are well known *intemperate* persons. If these latter desire to indulge in intoxicating drinks they have a right, we presume, to do so, at all events it is none of our business; *but when their conduct brings reproach upon a reform in which we and the public generally have always taken a lively interest* the case is different, and we shall make such exposures of their treason to the cause as we may deem proper, ourself being the judge as to the extent we shall go.

Go and purchase of Hanauer because he caught a thief who might have robbed you. A man who does a public service should be patronized.

Chinchilla cloths for ladies sacks at Bence's, Beaver.

The best selection and cheapest Dress Goods in Beaver county, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester.

Velvets, flowers and plumes at Mrs. Beacom's.

The best assortment of Notions, Trimmings & Millinery goods, and all new, is to be found at Will Smith & Co's., Diamond, Rochester.

Wanted.—One thousand bushels of good, dry Buckwheat, at Edgar's mill in Fallston. JOHN EDGAR.
Local copy oct27:1mo.

Flannels! very cheap at Bence's.

☞ Blank warrants for sale at the Argus office.

Dry Goods Below Cost.—Owing to the death of Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the senior partner of the firm of J. M. Burchfield & Co., Dry Goods Merchants of No. 52 Sixth street, (late St. Clair) Pittsburgh. *They have determined to close out their* large and splendid stock of dry goods, woolen goods, blankets, shawls, &c., at prices less than first cost. This is an excellent opportunity to make purchases and save money, and we would advise our readers to call on them when in the city. See card in another column of our paper.

Sewing Machine Premium.—For the benefit of those who wish to purchase Sewing Machies, (being two of the discretionary committee,) it was not our intention that the Wilson Shuttle Machine should receive a first premium over the Wheeler & Wilson. The discretionary committee did not test the merits of any Machine on exhibition, but two members of said committee having used the Wheeler & Wilson with the greatest satisfaction thought it advisable to give it a diploma. Our attention having been called to the matter after our report had been sent to the secretary, an agent of the Wilson Shuttle Machine visited the committee on the day following *the fair and stated that he did not wish* to interfere with the diploma which we had given the Wheeler & Wilson, but merely wished a recommendation for his Machine. Being a neighbor and a townsman we did not hesitate to sign our names to the paper which he presented. *Having tested the merits of the Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Weed and Buttonhole we can safely assert that the Wilson Shuttle should have had nothing more than a fifth premium.*

MISS E. B. DONEHOO,
MISS SADIE A. BARCLAY,
Members of the Discretionary Com.

P. S.—I have used in my family for four years a Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and consider it a first class machine in every particular.

MRS. E. B. DONEHOO.

The Sewing Machine Muddle.—At our late county fair the members of the Discretionary Committee awarded the *first* premium to the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine in the following clear and explicit language:

Robert M. Moore, Sec'y. Agricultural Society of Beaver County:—

Dear Sir:—The undersigned members of the Discretionary Committee on Sewing Machines, in view of the price and merits of the several Sewing Machines on exhibition at the late Fair, deem it proper to give the first premium to the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.

LOU. MCKINLEY,
SADIE A. BARCLAY,
E. B. DONEHOO.

Judge of my surprise on seeing in the *Local* and *Bridal* a card signed by two of the aforesaid committee, in which they start out with the declaration "that they did not test the merits of the machines on exhibition, and then wind up with the remarkably inconsistent assertion that 'having tested the merits of the Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, American Button Hole and Weed machines,' we can safely assert that the Wilson Shuttle Machine should have nothing more than the *fifth* premium." What influences have been brought to bear upon these two members of the committee, in order to induce them to place themselves in such a strangely *inconsistent* attitude before the public, is more than I can well imagine FAIR PLAY.

Ladies, remember that Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion is the place to purchase the best hats and bonnets in Beaver county.

Superior French whalebone corsets only 90 cents at J. H. Bence's, Beaver.

"Will Smith & Co., Rochester, sell cheaper than any store in Beaver county," has become the byeword of all who deal with them. Call and see.

Wm. Fleming & Co's. Great Representative Hat, Cap and Ladies Fur House, No. 139 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Send for price list of Ladies' Furs. [oct27;3m.

Don't fail to go to Will Smith & Co's., Rochester, for bargains in everything.

Dedication of the Beaver Presbyterian Church.

The rich and the poor have gathered
The aged and the young,
The prayer has been offered,
And the hymn of praise been sung.
All hearts ascend in gladness
Up to the throne of grace,
For God has to his people shown
The smilings of His face.
Through all the darkness of the past
Their bright and morning star,
To guide them o'er a toilsome way,
A beacon light afar.
Than let us pray for grace and strength,
As on His name we call,
That we may learn to read aright
The "handwriting on the wall."
And there are those among us
Whose sands are nearly run,
And others of our number
With the life work just begun.
And will the aged falter
At the threshhold of the door
That opens to receive them
When pain and toil are o'er?
And though with sharpened sickle
The angel Death has come
And taken those we cherished
To wear a starry crown,
Oh! may their mantle, as of old
The prophet's did, descend,
And rest upon the shoulders
Of many a living friend.
The young, who have examples
So bright to urge them on,
Who have the glory of the sun,
While they had but the dawn,
May they well fill the places
Of those who've fought the fight,
And in the hour of battle
Have their armor burnished bright.
And now these walls so sacred,
From roof to corner stone,
We consecrate anew to Thee,
Thou glorious Three-in-One,
And may Pastor and may people
Lift up their hearts to praise
The giver of each perfect gift,
Our God—"ancient of days." M. M. T.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., Nov; 1, 1869.

Persons intending to teach school, should, if possible, spend one term at the Normal School, at Edinboro. It will prove of great value to them.

Maxwell, the man who stole a shirt from Hanauer, must have heard that he keeps the best white shirts ever offered for sale in this place, and to get one, he ran the risk of going to the penitentiary.

A fine assortment of Hats, Bonnets and French Flowers at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

Double shawls, new styles for 1869 at Bence's, Beaver.

To alleviate Sick Headache, use Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure.
To prevent Sick Headache, use Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure.
To cure Sick Headache, use Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure.

Insurance.—*To the people of Beaver County—Sirs:* I wish to call your attention to a few facts which ought to be considered by all and acted upon by the people. If you will believe the statement I make and it is the truth, that the people of Beaver County pay to eastern Insurance Companies annually ten thousand dollars to fire Insurance, and twenty thousand for life Insurance. Over a quarter of a million taken from this county annually. If this drain is to be continued in an increasing ratio what is to become of our local business interests?

This vast sum if kept at home would employ one thousand workmen, build one thousand dwelling houses and do one million dollars worth of business not only one year but year after year. What strides of prosperity might we not look for if this drain was stopped. I believe in life and fire Insurance, and wish them success, but it is very clear that injury to our local interests is occasioned by sending our money east. Let every man in Beaver county insure by all means, but let him consult his own interest in the county and patronize home institutions. But says one we have no companies in the county. Very true, but *that is easily remedied. Go to work*, obtain names or subscribe to stock, get a charter and have a company of your own, every county ought to have their own insurance company. It is a profitable *investment for stockholders*, besides it keeps the money at home. Let us look at the State of Connecticut, one of the smallest of our States, and among the wealthiest, and how has she obtained her wealth? why mostly by her insurance company. She has her agents established all over this land and drawing the wealth of the whole country into her coffers. Take for instance the Home insurance company of New Haven, Conn., only nine years old, commenced business with a capital of $150,000, now has a capital of $1,800,000, and last year paid $1,110,000 losses and to the stockholders the sum of $750,000. Now you can see how profitable it is to stockholders in fire insurance companies. I am glad to know that the citizens of Beaver have formed a Co-operative life insurance Co. I have made insurance a study for several years and bear testimony that this co-operative company is got up upon the best principle of any company in this country. It is the cheapest and as safe as other companies, and if the proper exertions are put forth for its advancement it will make one of the best companies in the country. It requires only twelve dollars to become a member of this company, and then $1 10 when one member dies, and the heirs of the member dying receives one dollar from every member belonging to his class. I would advise every man to insure his life in the co-operative company of Beaver. Citizens of Beaver county consult your own interest, keep your money in the county by creating insurance companies at home.

S. MUSSER, Agent,

Read and Consider.—All ye who are in the habit of using tobacco read the advertisement of J. C. Lange & Son in another column of our paper. Lange's Plugs are one of the very best substitutes for tobacco ever offered to the public. It is pleasant to chew, gives tone to the stomach, restores the appetite, cures dyspepsia, invigorates the nerves, and will entirely irradicate all the evils that the *use of tobacco* has brought upon you. Ask your druggist or groceryman for it and give it a trial.

Maxwell *stole* one of Hanauer's shirts, but he has any quantity left, good and serviceable; also a fine stock of superb millinery and fancy goods. Go and see them.

Blankets.—Only $4.50 per pair, for good white blankets, at Bence's.

☞ Blank Committments for sale at the Argus office.

A sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all pains. (Fink's Magic Oil.) Sent to any address on receipt of $1.00. H. G. G. Fink, 12½ Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct20;1mo.

Mr. Samuel Allison, of Bridgewater, has left at our office a copy of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of July 22d, 1817. At that time the *Gazette* was but little over one-fourth of the present size of that paper. John J. Scull was its editor and proprietor, who issued the paper twice a week to its patrons. Robt. Magee, R. Hilands and Joseph Davis were the Co. Commissioners of Allegheny county at that date, and J. M. Riddle filled the position of Commissioner's Clerk. In the copy before us they advertise for proposals for the building of a county jail. The proprietor of the *Gazette* in 1817 was evidently not given to much writing, for we fail to notice a single line of original matter in the paper.

Good News from the Presbyterian Church.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Oct. 27th, 1869.

Convention met in Nelson's Hall, in Rochester, at 2 p. m. Convention called to order by W. C. T. R. W. Anderson in the chair, W. V. T. Bebout, of 201; G. W. C. T. Hon S. B. Chase, W. C. Elder Brierly of 301, W. M. Thos Wilson of 301, W. D. M. Sister Carter of 294, W. I. G. Sister Nannah of 294, W. O. G. F. Johnston of 294.

Session opened with prayer by W. C. On motion Brother Alexander of 301, Sister Schofield of 301, and Otto of 294 were appointed a committee on credentials. They reported the following delegates present. From Enola Lodge, No. 103, Sisters Lizzie Brown, Carter, Ady, Ecoff, Mrs Brown, and Bro. Smith. From Amaranth, No. 294, Bros Coe and Carter, Sisters Nannah, Carter, Nelson, Breckenridge and Otto. From New Brighton Lodge, No. 301, Bros. J. Alexander, E. H. Alexander, T. S. Reader, Edgar, Walch, Parker, Bebout, Snellenburg, Newton, Bloat, Wilson, Elverson, Fleason Sr. and Sisters Brierly, Mrs Wm. Elverson, Mrs E. McKinney, Fowler, Walters, Lepple and Schofield.

On motion G. W. C. T. Chase was allowed all privileges of Convention, same as a delegate. On motion committee of three were appointed to prepare business, also three on resolutions. G. W. C. T. Chase made a few remarks for good of the Order, and other brothers and sisters. On motion adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Oct. 27th 9 a. m. Convention called to order, by W. C. T. Anderson in the Chair.

Motion made and carried the next convention commence on Thursday evening and continue next day.

On motion the visiting members from Beam of Light Lodge, were recognized as delegates to this convention.

Members of different Lodges then made a few remarks, representing their Lodges to be in a flourishing condition, and determined to push the work to the uttermost.

On motion adjourned to meet at 1½ p. m.

Afternoon Session—Convention called to order. The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in view of the terrible destructive power of intemperance, carrying sorrow and want into our once happy and prosperous homes, and the prevalence of crime and pauperism in our midst, all traced to the intoxicating cup; we regard it the duty of all professing christians, morally disposed persons, and especially Good Templars, to give their efficient aid to the cause of temperance.

Resolved, That we as Good Templars do engage more earnestly in the cause, and work more diligently in striving to drive this evil from our midst.

Resolved, That each sister of our Order find it her duty to strive, if possible, and get persons to join us, believing this to be one of the best methods of saving young men from a drunkard's grave.

Resolved, That the temperance reform is an intelligent comprehension of the pathological effects of alcholol upon the human system, and its final success depends upon the manner in which the young are instructed upon the subject. Parents and teachers fail to discharge their duty, if they do not shield the innocence of youth from the *social* drinking custom now disgracing society.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of the pastors of our different churches to preach at least once in three months upon the subject of temperance, and we most cordially invite them to do so.

Resolved, That it is a violation of the pledge or obligation of a Good Templar to be present upon terms of social equality in any company, social party or circle in which wine or intoxicalionq drink is used, offered or recognized as a beverage.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon all professing christians, and all who have the cause at heart, especially the clergy, to speak out against this giant evil, and thus help to mould the public opinion.

Resolved, That this convention regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for the revival of liquor licenses in this county as shocking to the moral sentiment of the enlightened portion of the community.

Resolved, That as many of us as are voters will always, and at all times vote for only strictly temperance men.

Resolved unanimously, That we tender our most cordial thanks to G. W. C. T. Chase for his presence here, and that we invite him to visit us as often as practicable.

On motion time of meeting changed from three to four months.

Next proceeded to election of officers, and the following were elected: W. C. T. John Carter of 294; W. S. Bro. Kennedy of 306; W. T. Sister Bebout of 301; W. V. T. Sister Lizzie Brown of 163. G. W. C. T. Chase then instructed the Convention in the unwritten work of the Order, after which adjourned, to meet in New Brighton 4th Thursday in February next. Met at the hall in the evening at half past 6 p. m., and marched in procession to the Town Hall, where G. W. C. T. Chase entertained us with one of his forcible and practicable lectures, after which G. W. V. T. Randall, of the State of New York, read a few temperance pieces which were loudly cheered.

I. WALTON FITCH, Sec'y.

The Burdett Organ.—The spirit hath moved me at sundry times to wield my pen in the cause of Burdett, whose disciple I am become. I enclose you a line or two which will ease my conscience if they do not be of any use to yourself. *You have placed me under lasting obligations* by selling me a Burdett Organ for——dollars, and I trust these feeble lines will show you that your bread has not been thrown into the waters of an ungrateful soul. Commend me to Burdett when we talk of organs.

G. Y. M——R.

The above quaint note was addressed to H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Woot St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Burdett's agents, and the writer is at once a most promising amateur player, and a man of "infinite wit and most excellentiancy."

Every young man in the country will be greatly benefitted by a course of study at the Iron City College, and to those contemplating business life it is indispensible. Circulars containing full particulars on addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The ninth census is to be taken next year, and the facts with reference to the production of the capital and labor of the country will be those of the current year 1869. All our citizens are interested in having the facts full and correct. The agriculturalist should make a record of the quantity of wheat, corn, oats, barley and buckwheat produced, pounds of wool sheared, &c., of the number and weight of his hogs fattened, of his cattle, fat sheep, chickens, &c., in order that there shall be no difficulty in making a true report to the census collectors.

But not the farmers alone are concerned. All our manufacturers, builders, &c., have duties in this regard. The country will call for everything that is the product of *labor*, or *labor and capital*, and the nature of the report will greatly depend upon the citizens themselves.

The census will cover all moral, social, educational and religious matters, and those concerned should make it a point to get out full statements.

☞ We cannot understand why people should any longer buy the miserable preparations advertised as hair restorers, when the Ailanis, which is really the finest article for the hair in use, can be procured for so reasonable a price as one dollar a bottle.

Prominent over all other medicines is Seward's Cough Cure.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.—The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence, health has prevailed throughout the land, abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman, commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their paths, the mines and forests have yielded liberally, the nation has increased in wealth and in strength, peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union, harmony and fraternal interest restored are obliterating the marks of the past conflict and estrangement, burdens have been lightened, means have been increased, civil and religious liberty are secured to *every* inhabitant of this land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make *acknowledgement to the Supreme Author* from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence, to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly implore a continuance of God's mercies.

Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th of Nov. next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of praise and prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and *to unite* the homage and praise due to our bountiful Father of all mercies, and fervent prayer for the continuance of the manifold blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

"In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifth day of October, Anno Domino, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety fourth. U. S. GRANT.

"By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State."

The President of the United States having issued the foregoing Proclamation, I do most earnestly advise that the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the reasons therein given, strictly observe its recommendation.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, the twenty fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety fourth. JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDON,
Sec'y. of the Com.

Murdered by the K. K.—We regret to learn that Capt. Mason Jackson, of the Regular Army, was murdered a few days ago by the Ku Klux of Texas, at Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county. Capt. Jackson was formerly from Carrollton, *where his parents now reside*, and previous to the war was a printer, and a good one. His wife (a sister of V. E. Smalley, of Youngstown, former editor of the *Register*,) and two children are in Texas. It is to be hoped the murderers will get their just deserts speedily.—*Salem (O.) Republican.*

Capt. Jackson, several years ago, was in our employ as a journeyman printer, and while filling that position we learned to esteem him very highly. But few young men of his age at that time gave hopes of a more brilliant future than he did. To his sorrowing parents we extend our heartfelt sympathies.

Robbery at Cannon's Mill.—On Sunday morning last, Mr. Christian Mitah, who is postmaster at Cannon's Mill, this county, and who also keeps a store and runs the mill, had occasion to pass around his store, and as he passed the door he noticed that it was partially open. His fears were immediately aroused, and he pushed the door open and entered the store. Inside he found everything in the utmost confusion, and bearing the marks of an extensive burglary. The goods had been pulled down from the shelves and picked over, and three partially burned candles were found on the counter. Mr. Mitah immediately made an examination of the premises, and discovered from the marks that the door had been forced open with a sharp instrument, which was afterwards found, and proved to be a chisel, which was identified by the owner of the blacksmith shop immediately across the creek from the mill as his property, and which must have been taken from the shop on the night previous, for the purpose for which it was afterward used. There being a slight snow on the ground, the tracks of the robbers could be plainly seen, and they were tracked as far as Calcutta, some three miles distant, where they were lost.

Mr. Mitah having a suspicion that the thieves were from Smith's Ferry, or that vicinity, immediately repaired to East Liverpool, about five miles below the Ferry, and placed Officer Pierce on the scent, who proceeded to work up the case, and who succeeded in arresting one of the burglars, a boy, who confessed to his share in the transaction, and also gave the names of the rest of the party, together with the disposition of the stolen property so far as he had any knowledge. A portion of the goods was found in a coal bank, on the Virginia side of the river, opposite Smith's Ferry, and others at different places. The boy was sent to jail at Beaver. On the same evening the quick witted officer succeeded in 'bagging' another of the thieves, who was also taken to Beaver and lodged in jail. The remaining villain is still at large, but Officer Pierce is after him, and it is probable that he will succeed in 'springing' his game before very long.

Mr. Mitah had just received his new stock on Saturday, and had finished assorting and putting the goods on the shelves that evening. He estimates his loss, in stolen and damaged goods, at between $300 and $400. But, not content with robbing the store, the 'kleptomaniacs' had 'gone through' the postoffice, which was situated in the same building, and $15 in money, revenue and postage stamps, were also taken.—*Wellsville Union.*

Death of David S. Nicholson, Esq.—We are pained to learn of the death of Mr. David S. Nicholson, the eldest son of Hon. Thos. Nicholson, cashier of the Treasury. Mr. Nicholson died after a few days illness, which his friends were led to hope, a few days before his death, had yielded to the treatment of his physicians; but a relapse occurred, and all hope of his recovery being gone his honored father was summoned to the bedside of his dying son. We did not enjoy a personal acquaintance with the young man who has passed away, but from those who knew him well we have *heard that he was a son worthy of his* excellent father, and to those who know the sire no stronger words of endorsement could be uttered.

We extend to our old friend the sympathy which an unbroken intimacy of a generation makes it fit and proper that we should offer to him in the hour of his bereavement. And while this whole community will join us in this feeble effort to alleviate the sufferings and sorrow of our excellent friend, they will rejoice with us in the knowledge that his pure life, and his deep piety will furnish him a higher reliance and a more perfect solace than any human sympathy. He has the love and condolence of our entire community.—*Har. Tel.*

On Monday last a warrant was issued by Justice Pollock, at the instance of Miss——Whetton, against Sanford H. Neville, for breach of promise of marriage, under very peculiar circumstances. Both parties reside in East Liverpool. Marshall Lovo arrested Neville and brought him to town the same evening, but upon meeting the young woman a mutual understanding was had, the nature of which we have not learned, and the suit was quashed upon payment of costs.—*The Wellsville Union.*

"American Antiquities."—Last evening a large and intelligent audience assembled in the Union M. E. Church, Allegheny, to hear the lecture of Rev. Jas. Hollingshead on the "Traces of Ancient, Powerful and Civilized Nations on the American Continent." The lecture was for the benefit of the church, and we are pleased to know that, financially speaking, it was a success, while at the same time the audience was entertained with a highly interesting and instructive lecture. The subject of American Antiquities is one that should and is receiving a large share of attention, and we feel assured that the lecture last evening, evincing as it did, careful research and intimate knowledge of the subject, embracing the traces discovered in every portion of the continent, will awaken a deeper interest in the matter. The Reverend gentleman presented his subject in an able manner, and with his pleasing and agreeable style of delivery was able to hold the attention of his auditors. The lecture is well worth repeating, and we have no doubt Mr. H. would be greeted by a still larger audience than that which assembled last evening.—*Pitts. Chronicle Nov. 5.*

At the earnest solicitation of the Ladies Working Society of the M. E. Church of this place, Rev. Jas. Hollingshead will deliver a lecture in the Court House on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 18th, 1869, upon the "Traces of Ancient, Powerful and Civilized Nations on our Continent." This lecture was delivered for the first time in Manchester last week, to a crowded house, and received high encominms of praise. The theme is an interesting one, and Mr. Hollingshead has devoted time and labor to his researches, and we are sure every one who attends will feel amply repaid in the instruction and entertainment afforded. We hope to see a crowded house. The proceeds will be applied to the new church enterprise.

E. J. ALLISON, Sec'y.

Here at Last.—The engineers representing the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad Co., put in an appearance in this county on last Thursday. They are at the present time surveying what is known as the Two Mile Run Route. Should the company eventually select this line, their road will cross the country from Pittsburgh on the south side of the river, (not follow the river down) pass over the Ohio at the head of Market street, go up that street to the mouth of the Two Mile Run and follow that stream to or near its source. What route would then be taken to reach the State line, we know not. The engineers here referred to, we believe, have notes in their possession of a former survey of the Brady's Run route, hence they will hardly go over that route at the present time. These notes will suffice to give them the information they are now seeking. The surveying party is composed of several strangers and two or three of our citizens as assistants. They will examine all the routes that have been named in connection with this road and report to their chiefs as soon as practicable.

Change in the Commissioners Office.—On last Monday Jas. Warnock, esq., who has served the county for the past three years as one of its commissioners, retired from office, and his successor, Joseph Brittain, esq., was sworn in. Mr. Warnock has been a competent and faithful officer, as is evident from the fact that he goes out of office leaving the county in as healthy a financial condition as any one could reasonably desire. We trust that his fellow citizens, at some future time, will avail themselves of his experience and again call upon him to fill the position he has just vacated.

His successor, Mr. Brittain, is a gentleman of ripe judgement and will make an efficient public officer.

About Sorghum.—Mr. Thomas Hoyt, of Industry tp., cultivated some Chinese sugar cane, the past season, and has just converted the juice into sorghum. The gallon of it which he sent to the *Argus* office, convinces us that himself and family understand how to make a good article. It is indeed a fine sample and we are under many obligations to Mr. H. for his courteous remembrance of the printer.

Our ever attentive friend Richard Walton, esq., of the same tp., has placed us under renewed obligations to him for some of the sorghum made at his residence a short time ago. Like his neighbor's, Mr. Hoyt, it was exceedingly easy to take. As sorghumists, the citizens of Industry township appear to merit the championship.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1869.

Editor Argus—The Anniversary and Anniversary Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School Union held its opening exercises at the Town Street M. E. Church, on last Saturday the 30th ult., at 2½ o'clock p. m. The lecture room was crowded with old and young, and the bright eager faces of the children, as they engaged in their jubilee, was indicative of their deep interest in the event. Rev. J. M. Janison, the patriarch of the Ohio Conference, presided. Several prominent clerical gentlemen from abroad were present, among them were noticed the Rev. J. H. Vincent, corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Union; Dr. Pierce, of New York; Dr. Dunn, of Jersey City, and Dr. E. O. Haren, D. D., President of the North Western University.

The following day being Sunday a large assemblage gathered at the Opera House to listen to the anniversary address by the Rev. Dr. Dunn, and it was certainly the largest crowd ever gathered there; the occasion took numbers of persons to this Temple of the Drama who had never entered its portals before, and in this matter there seemed to be rather an odd appearance about the congregation. Habitual church and theatre goers mixed up indiscriminately—the latter, it seemed, could not forget their old habits, chatting and gossiping before the commencement of the exercises as though they were waiting for the curtain to rise on the first scene of a drama, but a church congregation look was soon brought to the audience when the learned divine's voice was heard eloquently discoursing from the text, Tim. 3; 16. That there was a universal sentiment of satisfaction was fully attested by the silence and rapt attention which pervaded the vast throng who listened attentively to the glorious words that fell from the gifted speakers lips. At the close of the sermon the grand old doxology of "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" was sung by the vast audience with a zest and will that was sublime. The occasion will not soon be forgotten by those who were present.

An ecclesiastical court for the trial of Rev. C. C. Tate, of this city, was in session on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of last month. The Rev. Doctor was accused of some Ritualistic tendencies. The affair created a little fever of excitement with the gossip loving public, but the case was finally "quashed," as the lawyers say, on the non-jurisdiction of the court.

A number of the prominent ladies of Columbus, noted for their benevolence, have exerted themselves lately to raise funds to purchase a suitable properly on which to locate a hospital for women; and it is now gratifying to know that they have succeeded in so doing. They have purchased the old Lunatic Asylum and grounds, and intend fitting it up immediately as a Women's Hospital, the Home of the Friendless being found inadequate in the matter of providing for the many poor women that apply for relief from time to time. We have a great many such ladies in most all of our cities and villages who thus exert themselves in benevolent actions for the relief of their fellow creatures, much good have they already done, and much good may it be their lot to accomplish in the future, and noble hearts that they are, they deserve all praise for it.

GALEN.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Nov. 8, 1869.

SALT—Allegheny River brands are quoted by the car load, at $1.85.

APPLES—In better supply but steady with a continued fair demand, at $1,50@3,50 per bbl for common to choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at 5 cents.

BUTTER—is in good supply and dull with a drooping tendency; we continue to quote good to prime roll at 30@33 and choice at 35c.

CHEESE—Market firm and prices well maintained. *Sales of Western* Reserve at 16@17; Factory at 17@17½; Ohio Goshen 18@18½; and N. Y. Goshen 19 cts.

CHESTNUTS—Cannot be quoted above $5,50 per bush.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quoted at 8@10 cts per pound, and Peaches at 10 cts for bright quarters and 12@14 cts for bright halves.

EGGS—Have still further advanced, and we now quote

LOVE BY PROXY.

BY CECILIA J. WHITELEY.

Last summer I happened to be a passenger on one of the North River boats, accompanied by a fun loving wide awake cousin, whom a casual observer would have taken to be about eighteen, when in reality my relative, Frank Farring, is twenty-two and a fraction over. His face, though guiltless of the remotest suspicion of whiskered dignity, on close scanning looks old, and in manner he is full of his age, and prides himself on being a great favorite with the ladies. He has also seen a thing or two of life; and Frank Farring may be set down as a knowing youth not easily sold, and one who has no objections to a good joke.

Gracefully piloting me to a seat on the upper deck, he sauntered off in quest of adventures in some other part of the boat.

Just opposite me I noticed, disconsolately hanging over the rail, a tall, raw boned, freckled faced specimen of the gawky country youth, a sickly down on his upper lip and a faded yellow fuzz blurring his heavy projecting chin. His long soapy locks and expressionless eyebrows were of the same hue, the dull pale blue eyes themselves partaking of the general carroty color.

He seemed a man of sadness, and had a sort of melancholy air and look that spoke of unrequited and constitutional fits of love. Evidently he was laboring under one of these severe attacks at the present time, for he gloomily contemplated the shore on either side, like a man ruminating on suicide or the "girl left behind him," regardless of the stiff breeze that every moment threatened his straw hat and elevated the extremity of his long coat on a parallel with the bottom of his striped vest. He owned a pair of sledge hammer hands that he kept thrust in his pockets, leaving nothing but the great wrist-joints visible, and his unvarnished shoes appeared to be vehemently quarrelled with his pants, which were hitching away as far as possible from the bony ankles innocent of hose, and we fear innocent of soap. This solemn visaged creature was not altogether without comfort, for he chewed a bit of a splinter in a dismally dreamy way, tipping it first towards his big nose, and then towards his chin, in mental pensiveness, suggestive of mournful thoughts.

Deep in reflection regarding the character of this uncouth being, and speculating upon what might be his mission in this sharp, shrewd age, I was interrupted by seeing Frank making his way in my direction. The stranger who had aroused my curiosity glanced at him as he passed, and spying the ticket that young gentleman conspicuously displayed in his hat band, sprung at him like a cat suddenly scenting a tray of fresh fish, and eagerly inquired: 'Be you goin' to Cold Springs?"

Frank eyed him critically, the scrutiny went from hat to shoes in a second, and graciously informed the lorn one that he was in the most precise and definite tone imaginable.

He looked delighted. "Can I speak with you a minute?"

'You can,' replied Frank, with an immense air of condescension, giving me a side wink, which interpreted meant: 'He is a country flat, keep shady and you shall see some fun.'

Motioning Frank to a seat on the bench he drew to one side that their conversation might be more private. He doubled his long figure into a communicative attitude, expressive of friendship and entire confidence, and impressively asked,

'Do you live at Cold Spring?'

'I do,' promptly assured Frank, with a supreme disregard for veracity, as he had never been there but once before, on brief business matters.

The stranger's confidence increased still more at his ready answers.

'I'm from back of Rocklank Lake.'

'Cool place up there, ain't it?' drily observed Frank.

'Kinder coolish,' innocently replied greeny. 'I'm going up country a piece. Got a job of haying 'tother side of Fishkill; but what I wanted to ask you about is if you know where the post office is at your place?'

'Perfectly. I receive a letter occasionally,' said Frank.

'That's the talk. I know'd when I see your ticket that I was on the right track, and that you was a right smart boy.'

The 'smart boy' did not relish this last so well; but he affected an air of great attention, privately wondering what the fellow was aiming at.

'Do you know any of the Cold Spring milliners?' was the next anxious inquiry.

The unexpected question nonplussed Frank for a moment, but he quickly regained his composure.

'Know them all, sir. My dearest friend has a cousin who is an incomparable Cold Spring milliner.'

'I vum I'm glad I met you! Give us your hand!' cried the enthusiastic stranger, making an alarming grab at my cousin's rather slender hand, which he pawed several seconds in grateful silence, somewhat to Frank's annoyance, judging by the furtive glance he bestowed on the nearest group of passengers.

'My name is Crumbie—Peter Crumbie—and you can just bet that one of your milliners has smit me clean dead. Her name is Maria Marsh.'

Frank instantly took the cue, assuming a careless familiarity with the young lady's name.

'Oh, yes, Maria is a nice girl; works in the shop near the post office.'

'You've got it, by jimminy! right across from the post office, and I'll bet a sixpence that she is a nice girl. What's your name? Darned if I don't like you,' cried the excitable Crumbie, making another attempt to possess himself of Frank's hastily pocketed hand, who avoiding his terrible grasp, and answering him at the same time:

'My name is Jones—Francis Jones. How the deuce came you to know Maria?'

'Well, you see it all came through my goin' on a pic-nic last week. I met her on the boat. There was a lot of girls and fellers risin' Old Nick among themselves, and somehow—Lord knows I'm not such a good looking chap—she singled out me, smilin' as sweet as you please, and asked me to bring her a mug of water from the spring. Maybe my heart didn't thump much when I handed it to her. I hung around all the afternoon, hopin' she'd want some more, or be taken with a notion to thank me again. But she didn't and every time I came near they set up a tittering that you could hear a mile. I seen her talking to a small boy who had charge of their dinner basket, and, watchin' my chance, I caught him afore, and pumped her name and where she belonged out of him. I tell you I didn't mind that five cents I gave him as an indulgement; and ever since I've been thinkering after her till I can't sleep nor eat.'

'And is that all the acquaintance you have with Maria? I've had some experience, my dear Crumbie, and can tell you it is a mighty slender thread for you to hang your hopes on to the extent of eating and sleeping,' said Frank, with a doubtful shake of the head, and a serious elevating of his fine eyebrows.

'Well, you see, Jones, I was not exactly one of the pic-nickers. I just happen'd to drop on board when the boat landed, and fell in with Maria by chance. The small boy was her brother, I guess—for she said she cuffed him in the mornin' before startin' because he wanted to go, and that he'd tell on her then anyway.'

'If you had only known that, you might have saved your five cents.'

'That's so; but I don't grumble at the money. I wouldn't if it was a dollar. I know it's funny gittin' in love, and not knowin' how. Bein' as you know her, I'm goin' to ask you to do me the biggest kind of a good turn. You don't mind obligin' a feller, do you?'

'If I can be of service to further your wooing of Maria, command me; but why don't you stop and pay your respects in person?' suggested Frank, suppressing a strong inclination to laugh.

'I've been thinkin' of it all the way up; and if it warn't for fear of losin' the hayin' job, I'd step over and beat sage pop,' dolefully replied Crumbie, biting his huge grimy nails in sheer perplexity.

Either the job or Maria must be risked. Peter preferred the latter, especially as his new friend had expressed a willingness to be the bearer of a message to his lady-love. His face brightened at the reflection and abandoning the meditative mauching of his nails, said, with enhanced nearness and confidence:

'Well, you see, Jones, it's a sort of delicate matter, and I can't say if her bankurin' is equal to mine; but you are a spruce chap, and can talk right up to girls like a chalk line—so I'll get you to push my chances with Maria. I tell you what, I have got something for her—that is, I bought it for myself, but I don't given much that way—picked it out, bit or miss—and, come to look at it, it's a darned woman's book; paid twenty five cents for it too!'

'And what is a woman book?' asked Frank, honoring me with an amused, sidelong look from his left eye.

'Oh, them that is full of pictures, tellin' about bonnets, and how to fix up their hair, and knit things for chair backs, and such stuff! I can't make head nor tail out of it; but seein' she is a milliner, it may be just the thing.'

Whereupon Mr. Crumbie, with an air of great mystery, proceeded to draw from the extreme depths of his ample coat tail pocket a rolled and otherwise dilapidated number of 'Peterson's Fashion Magazine!' for July. It had apparently been severely mauled by Mr. Crumbie's remorseless digits, and bore evidence of having been rolled and unrolled several hundred times during its abstracted perusal by the unappreciating Peter.

Frank took it with critical slowness and a ceremonious turning of the leaves, that was an immense credit to his literary taste.

'Why, Mr. Crumbie, this is Peterson's latest; you made a capital selection. You see here are all the latest styles, from night caps to shoe strings. It's a perfect treasure, and Maria will be hard hearted and devoid of delicate sentiment, indeed, if she fails to reciprocate your nice attentions in anything less than a cordial invitation to visit her.'

Mr. Crumbie actually trembled with delight.

'Well, I vow if I ain't in luck, and I thought that first picture in white a spook. Thinkin' a ghost story was hung to it somers, I keafest the book through and through, tryin' to find it,' said Peter, pointing to the central figure of the bridal plate, robed in misty white, and adorned by a shadowy veil, that had suggested the "spook" to Mr. Crumbie's lively mind.

Frank lucidly explained so eloquently, that his enraptured hearer fancied his nuptials with the fair Maria near at hand.

'Oh! a marryin' rig is it?' Looks darned ghostish though. And all them curlicued letters for working are thought a sight of by the girls, I suppose.' Queer how a feller stumbles into the right thing sometimes!'

'Very,' admitted Frank. 'I presume you want me to deliver this token of your undying devotion to Miss Maria in person?'

'If you will be so obligin',' ...

'Certainly. I am the slave of lovely woman—at least, so my wife says.'

'Wife! Lord, sir, be *you* married?' gasped the amazed Crumbie.

'Yes, indeed, these five years, and have as fine a boy in long cambric as you will find between here and Albany.'

This monstrous fib was made the more impressive by Frank coolly setting his collar, and crossing his limbs in a lofty assumption of family responsibilities, to the gaping wonder of the credulous Crumbie.

'Well! I vum I'm beat!' he exclaimed, parenthetically, taking a respectful survey of my placid relative, as if he had risen immensely in his esteem. It took a moment for Frank to reconcile his conscience to the last atrocious fable, after which he mildly hinted that if he had any word, verbal or otherwise, he wished delivered to Miss Marsh free of charge, he was the man to see it faithfully complied with, and Mr. Crumbie might repose every confidence in his safely and expeditiously carrying out his instructions.

Peter seized on the opportunity with avidity.

'If you don't beat all for plannin', then I'm a snipe,' giving him a grateful, admiring glance. 'Now, you've mentioned it, I'll write a line; and he vigorously began searching among his numerous and marvellously capacious pockets for some implement to indite his burning thoughts. After a deal of fumbling he drew forth a bit of greasy lead pencil, and the fly-leaf of 'Peterson, commenced to laboriously address Miss Maria 'a line,' scrawling it from top to bottom of the blank page in straggling capitals, that looked as if they were coming home from a lark, or rallying out for a spree. The beginning was doubtless painful, for he showed a decided tendency to seek relief in his nails, and wrinkled his yellow white brows like one sore perplexed for the right ideas. At last it burst out in the most glowing and satisfactory manner—thus:

'COMPLEMENTS
OF
PETER A.
CRUMBIE.'

He seemed to have some misgivings as to the proper orthography of the final half of Crumbie, hesitating whether to end it with a *bia* or, *bei*. After two or three erasures, he ventured on a new start:

'LOOK FOR
A
LETTER
NEXT
WEEK
P. A. CRUMBIE.
TO
MARIER MARSH.
KOLD SPRING.

'Be sure and look for a letter next week. 'P. A. CRUMBIE.'

Not content with this brilliant effort, he lovingly twined his name with that of 'Marier's' all around the margin, winding up by a tremendous Crumbie, in a grand flourish on the cover.

Having accomplished his difficult task, he resigned the magazine to the tender care of Frank, just as the boat was making the Cold Spring landing.

Standing on the wharf, Mr. Farring, *alias* Francis Jones, waved the love-freighted 'Peterson' at the grinning Peter, as far as his freckled countenance could be seen.

After tea, Frank devoted an hour to his toilet. What other more favored youths would have bestowed on their budding moustache he gave to his neck tie and the fit of his boots.

'Whence this excessive adorning?' I made bold to inquire, on catching a whiff of his extra redolent handkerchief.

'Oh, I am going to call on Maria, as I promised my dear friend Crumbie.'

'You surely will not presume on such a liberty?'

'I simply presume to make my word good.'

'Well, who ever heard of such audacity?'

Am I not armed with Peter's present, which speaks for itself.

'Frank, you cannot be serious?'

'Indeed, I am; never more so. I am going to make my *debut* among the milliners this very hour. I did not listen to that fellow's tale for nothing. Just across from the post office, you know. By the way, where is the post office? Brass is as good as gold, if you only have enough of it.'

'You will not fail for lack of capital, and find the post office as best you may,' I laughed. Frank did not answer save by drawing on his gloves, and grasping the magazine more firmly as he went out.

Assuming a metallic countenance, he marched into Mrs. Duff's fashionable bonnet establishment, modestly made known as much of his business as was necessary for madam to know, and was ushered into the presence of three wondering apprentices, who stared at him as only girls under such circumstances can. Unbashed, he serenely inquired for Miss Maria Marsh. 'A very pretty young girl, with roguelsh hazel eyes and laughing dimples, responded. Mr. Farring, hat in hand, bowed profoundly.

'Coming up from New York to-day, I met a gentleman on the boat—a gentleman from the rural districts, I should say—who begged me to give you this,' politely proffering the magazine. 'You will find his compliments and autograph on the fly-leaf.'

Greatly surprised, the astonished young lady took the book, and turning to the scrawled chlography of the sanguine Crumbie, gave it a reflective look, unable for a moment to penetrate the mystery of his capitals. At last she seemed to comprehend, and, unmindful of the obsequious Frank, burst into a merry peal of laughter.

'Pray be seated, and excuse my rudeness,' she apologized, motioning her visitor to a chair, from which she removed various bits of lace and wire 'I am sorry the rural gentleman should put you to so much trouble.'

'No trouble at all, I assure you; I feel rather indebted to Mr. Crumble, as it is the means of introducing me to Miss Marsh,' gallantly declared Peter's proxy. 'My name is Frank Farring, and if I have been so fortunate as to serve you, I am happy.

'What, Tom Farring's cousin?'

'The same.'

Frank began to feel at home.

'Why, then, I'm glad to meet you, Lina,' she called to the next prettiest milliner, 'this is Tom's cousin Frank, that he so often speaks about. And just see here, do you remember that clown of a fellow we met on the boat the day of our pic-nic, and who bribed Sammy to tell who we were, and give his name in return—a tipsy scribble on a piece of dirty paper. Well he has had the impudence to send me this,' scornfully throwing down the magazine, 'and threatens a letter by mail.'

Lina ejaculated a dismayed "Well, of all things!'

Frank determined to make the most out of poor Crumbie's disgrace, and, surrounded by the three indignant Hebes, circumspectly detailed the conversation which had taken place between the object of their scorn and himself, omitting, however, to allude to Mrs. Jones, or the wonderful boy in long cambric, ...

The sequel of it was, Miss Maria cruelly tore out the leaf ornamented by Mr. Crumbie's compliments, and then they all three struck their pretty faces over the fashion plates, and all together began an animated discussion of their merits and demerits, expatiating on the style of hair, bonnets, and 'suits,' with true feminine fondness and volubility.

Frank left with a tender hand shake, an urgent invitation to call again, and many thanks for his kindness in delivering the unvalued token of Mr. C.'s regard. He had annihilated Crumbie, and unbeknown to a certain dark eyed heiress, who had reason for not approving of such conduct, he meditated at last a regular flirtation, before the Benedick days began, with coquettish Maria Marsh, and succeeded so well that a month later he was her escort on a pic-nic excursion to Rockland Lake.

The boat on its down trip had picked up a good many passengers, and among them was no less a personage than P. A. Crumbie, who had finished his job at haying, and was returning to his pastoral home beyond the high bluffs of Rockland. There was no mistaking Crumbie, although he came disguised in the gorgeous suit of a Jewish peddler's itinerant bargains, and plaid and baggy from his indescribable trowsers to his flaming neck cloth. Frank effected not to see him, but Crumbie had a great faculty for hanging around, and kept belonging past with his pale, fishy blue eyes, lighted up by what may be termed mild jealousy. Indeed, it must have been somewhat mortifying to see the friend in whom he had placed the most implicit and sacred confidence on such familiar terms with his Maria. After numerous forced coughs and several desperate shufflings of his great feet, he succeeded in obtaining Miss Marsh's attention. But the instant her eye caught a glimpse of the ungainly Peter, it fell to her lap, intent on the sugar cakes that the immediate unrolling of a snowy napkin brought to view. She blushed in annoyance, and gingerly began to nibble a cake for lack of anything else to do.

Crumbie construed her blush into delight at beholding him again; and, thus emboldened, sidled up a little nearer, and with a grin and scrape nodded to Frank, in a salute intended for the whole party.

'How do do, Jones?'

'Sir,' sternly interrogated Mr. Farring, giving him a blank, contemptuous stare.

'Come, now, don't go back on a feller this way. You know me.'

'Have not the honor,' said Frank, sarcastically; 'My name is not Jones nor Smith. What do you mean, sir, by accosting a gentleman in this manner?'

'Oh, yoh git out,' leered Crumbie. 'How is Mrs. Jones and the little one, eh?'

Frank was slightly confused, especially as he knew Maria's hazel eyes were watching him, assisted by her two sister milliners; and hiding his temporary discomfiture, he confronted him angrily.

'You are offensive in your language, sir. There are ladies present.'

This was terrible. Mr. Crumbie wilted, and cast a crest-fallen sheep's eye at Maria, who was industriously pinching a few cake crumbs, and looking very demure and innocent.

Crumbie felt his insignificance, and gloomily walked away, a sadder and wiser man, to chew his bitter cud of disappointment on the after deck, and moralize on the uncertainty of woman's smiles and blushes, and the deceit and treachery of seemingly candid and obliging youths. And here, sullenly contemplating the track of the steamer in the water, Frank found him. He did not hesitate to give Crumbie a familiar nudge and smile.

'I say, Crum, tough, ain't it, old chap? How is haying up country?'

'None of your business,' was the plain reply.

'Maria was highly pleased with the book. You did a jolly good thing for me then, sweet Peter. I shall never cease to be grateful. All is fair in love and war, you know.'

'I I know you are the meanest little cuss this side of York,' burst out the injured Crumbie, jerking his arm from the vicinity of Frank's soothing hand.

'Let me give you a word of advice,' said Frank, in a tone meant to be comforting. 'You seem to be a verdant youth, still in the halcyon shades of blissful ignorance and beautiful trust in your fellow man. Honest and virtuous as you are, Peter, and as your form and features bear ample evidences, yet you are given to dreams of love which is natural and an honor to your manhood; and divining this, it is touching to see you so prodigal of your confidence, which if confined to your own capacious breast, might easily win you the love of angelic woman; and, therefore, I offer you this gratuitous and consoling advice—that should you ever be so fortunate, or unfortunate, or as to fall in Cupid's snare again, never send messages or make love by *proxy*.'

His hearer writhed away, slouched on shore and tat is the last he ever saw of P. A. Cumbie.

—Mrs. Caudle was the first and best female lecturer.

THE QUEEREST WEDDING.

For two or three years the young men of Fall River, the rural youths throughout the classic town of Tiverton have been in ecstacies over the charms of Hattie White. Hattie is not a blonde or yet is she a brunette, but she is possessed of a voice of velvet and speaking eyes. That voice so sweet and liquid has sent sorrow and discomfiture to many a heart that could not cease to love.—Red lips, dark hair, a fine figure are more tameness of expression and poverty of expletion when speaking of Hattie White. She was not only winning and beautiful—she was peerless, she was angelic. I say was; I mean is, but I must be pardoned for relating her only fault. Even one so beautiful and perfect may have a fault, and Hattie's fault is 21. And just think of it, an angel and 21.

Hattie's father is Mr. Christopher White, of Tiverton, who lives on a farm, but goes on the water. He is in easy circumstances, but is only a fisherman from choice, and because he is fond of fish. Menhaden are not a very fine fish, but Christopher's imagination invests them with a poetic inspiration that all the Higginsons in Rhode Island cannot rub out. T. W. H. may poetize about the ocean, but what is his nonsense compared with these simple words told of C. W.—"he goes on water." Christopher White, with the instinct of a true parent, loves his daughter, and wanted to see her marry well—with the instinct of an excellent fisherman he knew she would make a good "catch."

Hattie, a most fascinating girl when she was a girl—she is a woman now—had as many as four or five invitations of a night to go sleighing in the sleighing season when she chose to give up for a few days the fashionable delights of Boston for the more exhilarating pleasures of Tiverton. If Boston is the hub of the Universe, Hattie was the hubbub of Boston, as many young gentlemen of the metropolis of New England will testify, and they have had many opportunities for judging, since she spent the last two or three winters there, and was admired and almost worshipped by every one, from the clerks of the Parker House down to Ticknor & Fields' porters.

She always said she was not going to live on a farm; when she was dressed she had no delight in straining milk. Good Christopher is not a Quaker, and Hattie was always a little fond of the vanities of clothes and colors, but, notwithstanding all this she determined to become a Hicksite. She made up her mind, and agreed and avowed that she would marry John J. Hicks, a youth of 37, from New Bedford. He is rich but in spite of this he is an excellent and honorable man, and it is a pity that he was made the victim of a young girl's freaks and to suffer from a young girl's foolishness. But he was victimized and he is made to suffer, and there is nothing left but to tell it.

Hicks visited Hattie and was received with consideration by her parents and with favor, if not with ardor, by the young girl herself. He proposed and was accepted, when of how need not be told. The wedding day was fixed and the Rev. Whitman engaged to tie the nuptial knot that was to bind two happy souls together. Presents of the most costly kind were showered upon the expectant bride from the friends of the expectant bridegroom. The expectant bridegroom, too, was profuse in his gifts. A magnificent gold watch, jeweled and encased, was among the least costly of his presents.

There were diamonds to jewel and encase the maid, and some magnificent Malta lace, brought from the Island whose name it bears by the friends of Hicks. If an Assyrian had woven it, a Tyrean dyed it, and Sardanapalus worn it, it could not have been more resplendent. All the day before the day announced for the wedding the bridal presents kept coming into the lap of Hattie White. Christopher had been almost lavish in providing his daughter with her wedding trosseau. Her outfit had been bought in Boston, where she had gone with her aunt Lizzy White to buy the things.

An elegant blue silk, brilliant as the "blue etherial dome itself," a rich black silk suit less elegantly but not less aptly described as able to stand alone; a neat and showy traveling suit, hats, boots, laces, cuffs, Japan switches, false curls, everything that anybody's imagination can suggest as necessary or unnecessary, was provided in profusion and filled the huge trunks that Christopher had carried home. The ticket to New York for the bridal party had been purchased and a state room for the bride and bridegroom was secured. They were to go on Fisk's boat. They were to occupy the room—the bridal chamber—which Fisk himself had so generously accorded to Horace Greeley.

If the Admiral had not been so busy with Corbin and the other precious scamps in whose company he so much delights—providing that he lives in Boston and denying that he has separated from his wife—even he might have been present to escort the happy pair on board. As it turned out it is a great pity he was not present. By his absence he lost an opportunity exactly suited to his genius. Fisk is a great man and here was a great occasion. It almost overtasks my powers to relate, but like Fisk the great and wonderful after he had got caught by Albert Speyer's bid for gold, one must have a little fun you know.

Among Hattie's acquaintances was a young man named Joseph Durfee, the only son of Judge Durfee, of Tiverton. Judge Durfee is a farmer, and like the Judge Clack of Pennsylvania who presided over the Chicago Temperance Convention, he gets his title from having been judge of an election or something of that sort. Joe Durfee and Hattie White had been acquaintances from childhood, but nobody supposed that any attachment subsisted between them. He had often been in the habit of saying "Come, Hattie, come out and ride," and Hattie was never known to refuse.

Madam Rumor, who has a country place down here, and lives in "a cottage by the sea," even says she sometimes went a riding with young Durfee while old Hicks was longing for her society. Joe knew of the intended wedding and was among the invited. The day before the wedding he was again with Hattie. Her father had often remonstrated with her for having two beaux at one time, but she had always protested that she cared nothing for young Durfee and that she fully intended to marry Hicks. At the eleventh hour, in the face of the intended marriage, and despite the obstacles in her way, Joe proposed to Hattie himself. She wavered.

He threatened to shoot himself if she refused. She imparted her quandary to her friends. They were horrified. She asked her Aunt Lizzie what she should do. Aunt Lizzie declined to advise her. Sadness reigned supreme, and desolation seemed to have come upon that household. Christopher stormed, and almost swore, but being a fisherman from choice and not from necessity, he did not avail himself of his fishman's prerogative. "Now, Sarah," said he to his wife, "you see what comes from a girl having two beaux." Duality of beaux he never could contemplate with patience, and now, he saw in it the sum of all his woes.

Sarah White alone was equal to the emergency. She had made preparations for a wedding, and she declared a wedding she would have: Hattie must marry one or the other; Hattie was willing, but she didn't know which to marry. Hicks and Durfee were both willing, but neither knew which she would take. Aunt Lizzie was again appealed to, but Aunt Lizzie was as obdurate as ever.

"Aunt Lizzie," said Hattie, "would you have me stand up on the floor and promise to love a man when I didn't love him?"

"Hattie," answered Aunt Lizzie, "what do you think the marriage vow consists of? Don't you think you would be just as much married between yourselves and before God!"

But Hattie couldn't see it with Hicks.

At ten o'clock on the night of the 17th of October, 1869—it is a good thing to be exact about dates—she announced her determination. All the while that the struggle went on in Hattie's heart, Hicks was quietly waiting. Unlike his rival he indulged in no foolish threats. "There were other girls in the world beside Hattie White," he said. "I have lived so many years and I shall not kill myself now." So old Christopher he solaced himself with the excellent proverb—there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. And Christopher muttered something about menhaden running pretty strong this year.

Thus everybody was fortified against Hattie's determination except young Durfee, and he needed no fortifications. She decided in his favor.

Now came the time for Hattie's vain regrets. She was to be married, but to Joe Durfee not to Hicks. "If I had known," she said, "that I was to be married to a man living in the country, I wouldn't have had that dress made short."

She ripped the Malta lace from the velvet cloak on which it had been sewed, and sent it back to Hicks. But she parted with it with a pang. "Oh," said she, "I don't care about having the lace on the cloak, but I would like to have the lace."

Aunt Lizzie came out strong. "I hope," said the obdurate Aunt to Hattie, "that you may be compelled to strain milk all your life."

Hicks was as much a man when his doom was announced as while he was being tried for his wife if not for his life. He remained in Christopher White's house until morning, but he then said, "I will go and tell my friends."

It seems proper that the rest of the world should be told.

The disappointed lover who came to Tiverton in his own carriage then returned to New Bedford in a public conveyance. To his friends he imparted the news, but to his father alone he dared not tell his misfortune. Through a mother's tenderness and sympathy the sad story was conveyed to a father's ears.

Durfee and the girl were married at the hour when Hattie White should have become Hattie Hicks. For the loss of the watch which she had returned, he consoled her by the promise of another when they got to New York. Whether he kept his promise this history tells not. Certain it is, however, that poor Joe Durfee had little time between his espousal and his marriage to buy presents for his wife.

No one was more astonished at the announcement than the Rev. Mr. Whitman. He had come with a certificate made out in the name of Hicks, and had not thought to provide another made out in the name of Durfee. A substitution of bridegrooms was slightly beyond his experience. It was not easy to get another blank form, the old one would not answer for the altered circumstances, and the preacher was too nervous to write. After much difficulty one was procured, when "all went merry as a marriage bell," with some slight exceptions. The clerical gentleman was so overcome by his emotiotions that he could not prevail upon himself to congratulate the happy couple, and Aunt Lizzie could not refrain from saying to everybody, "It may do for you to laugh, but we feel to cry."

Durfee and wife went on board of Fisk's boat and took the room that Hicks and wife had expected to occupy. As the young girl, the wife of another than the one she expected to marry the day before, stood under the brilliant chandeliers in the cabin of the magnificent steamer, she was sluggishly beautiful, unapproachably innocent. On her brow was no cloud, and she seemed utterly unconscious that she had just performed one of the most remarkable feats in the art of marrying known in history. They went to New York, thence to Niagara Falls, their return being expected to-morrow. It was "Shooting Magara" with a vengeance.

—During the recent flood in New England an engineer discovered a cow swimming in the Hartford meadows, near the railroad track. He fastened a rope to her horns, making the other end fast to his locomotive, and towed the beast ashore. She proved to be a valuable cow; which had come down stream from the up country somewhere, nobody knew from what State.

—A School Teacher, of Manchester Connecticut, compelled a delicate and extremly sensitive little girl eight years of age to stand upon the floor of the class room for five hours for the reason that she could not answer a question in geography. The little girl went home in a state of such nervous excitement that brain fever ensued and she died within forty eight hours.

—An Iowa editor solemnly vows that he will not support a man for Representative "who is a whisky barrel in the morning and a barrel of whisky at night."

—Albany is trying to get an Academy of Music, but a local paper thinks it will not be able to support another place of amusement whilst the Legislature is in session.

—A Miss Lucy Lee advertises in a Mississippi paper that she "is of good birth and education, and is willing to marry an cuitor believing herself able to support one."

—A Georgia editor hearing of General Sherman as "the coming man," expresses a fervant hope that he is not coming *that* way again.

—A western editor writing a sketch of his life, says he early ran away from his father, because he discovered he was only his uncle.

—There is a man in Ohio who has written three thousand communications to the newspapers, not one of which has ever been published.

—Some very naughty and wicked man says Mrs. Lady Stanton is wonderfully and fearfully *maid!* Put him out.

—A Minnesota paper thinks the doctrine of "total depravity," a very good one if men would only live up to it.

—An exchange thinks that Byron who wrote about the "dark blue ocean," would not now think much of *The Atlantic*.

—Fifteen tons of tracts have been sent from Dublin to the Chicago Christain Association.

—A reason why a piano was not saved at a fire was because none of the firemen could play on it.

—An exchange says: 'Truth' is in type, but is crowded out by more important matter.

—Strong Pepper has been commissioned as Postmaster of the village of Pepperville, Nebraska,

—The *Times* has a female cattle, market reporter, who, unlike most girls, is not in the market from choice,

—The original press used by Benjamin Franklin is said to be in 176 different American printing offices.

—The following appears in a daily paper: 'Wanted, Girls for Cooking.' Have we a cannibal amongst us?

—A cotemporary says of a rival editor that he errs in eating meat and vegetables—thistles are his proper food.

—The editor of a Texas paper offers his paper for six months to the man that brings him the largest watermelon.

Announcement.

A. HANAUER,
Wholesale & Retail
DEALER IN
MILLINERY
&
FANCY GOODS,

OPPOSITE U. P. SEMINARY,
BEAVER, PA.,

WILSON'S BUILDING,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

OPPOSITE NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.

I call the attention of the people of Beaver County to the fact that I have opened a new Store, opposite the U. P. Seminary, in Beaver, where I will constantly keep on hand and offer at the lowest prices everything kept in a first class

MILLINERY
&
FANCY GOODS'
Establishment.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

All goods are marked in plain figures.

Look at the Prices:

Hat Frames, all Styles.....10 cts.
Bonnet Frames, all Styles.....25 cts.
Hats.....25, 50, 75, $1
Good Hoopskirts.....50 cts.
All Linen Handkerchiefs.....10 cts.
Good Linen Bosoms 25 cts.
LADIES' HAIR SWITCHES, 35 CTS.
French Corsets, $1 00.

The best ever sold for the money,
Call and Convince Yourself.

Mr. Isaac Hanauer,

Who has an interest in the business in Beaver will superintend the same, and will endeavor by

FAIR DEALING

to deserve the custom and

GOOD WILL

OF ALL.

and will show them the

FINEST STOCK
OF
MILLINERY
&
FANCY GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES

Sole Agent of Beaver County for the

Health Corset.

sept29tf.

SCHIFF & STEINFELD,

Have received this fall a heavy stock in

DRY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.,

Which they have purchased direct from the headquarters at

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

And are therefore able to sell their goods now at prices which cannot be beat anywhere, Pittsburgh included.

They have received a full line of the celebrated

Double Warp Alpacca,

Considered the best make imported into this country.

IN

DRESS GOODS

They have on hand now the latest in the

NEW YORK MARKET.

PRINTS,

They have on hand hundreds of different patterns of the best makes at 12½ cents; also inferior qualities at 8 and 10 cents.

WATERPROOF

Will be much worn again this fall, and on that account they laid in a large stock of all qualities.

IN

PLAIN AND CHECKERED FLANNELS

They have a larger assortment than any other establishment in the county.

They also offer extra bargains in bleached and unbleached

MUSLINS.

New Styles in

BLANKETS,
COVERLETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
WOOLEN YARN

And all kinds of

NOTIONS.

AND LADIES

Dress Trimmings.

IN

FANCY GOODS

SUCH AS

BREASTPINS,
EARRINGS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
CHAINS, &C.,

They have received the most elegant styles, the like of which was never seen in this town.

If you see their stock in new styles in

MEN'S and BOYS' HATS,

and all kinds of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

you must surely think they mean business.

In Fancy and Plain

CASSIMERES,
CLOTH,
DOESKINS,
BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,

They say without bragging that no one in the county is able to show a more select stock of

FINE STYLES,

and can offer them at

LOWER PRICES

than they do Therefore they can guarantee whoever patronizes them that they can furnish a suit of clothing which can not be beat, either in cut or prices.

They can say again that they have the best cutter in this county, a gentleman who goes ahead with the fashion, and has practiced his trade for twenty years in first class merchant tailoring establishments in New York, Cleveland, and lately at Alliance, O. Their force of tailors and tailoresses are all schooled hands, as will be seen by the work they intend to turn out this fall. To keep their old customers and get new ones this firm has concluded to make suits to order

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

All wool cassimere suits they will now make for

$20

For which thirty dollars has to be paid elsewhere, and all wool black broadcloth suits for

$30

For which other houses charge $40. It would be advisable, and in fact it is to the interest of every one to price the goods and examine the stock of

SCHIFF & STEINFELD,

(Before purchasing elsewhere.)

BROADWAY,
NEW BRIGHTON.

sep29:1m.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,
DEALER IN
Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,
Grates, Cooking-Stoves
&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work,

Jappaned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10tf

FALLSTON FOUNDRY.

AND REPAIR SHOP.

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns I can with promptitude accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line and at lowest rates.

Plough and Plough Castings,

of different patterns, including the Great Western, which speaks for itself wherever it has been used

STOVES,

Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the latest IMPROVED is the best as it takes little fuel, little room to do the most work, best baker, and most durable; taken altogether the best stove in use. In connection with the stove I have got up a

Patent Portable Extension Top,

which takes very little room, no additional fuel, can not get out of order, and not liable to wear out, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I refer a few names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans, 2 M. T. Kennedy, 3 Samuel Kennedy, 4 Robert M'Gowan, 5 John Watson, 6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson, 7 Dr. J. S. Elliott, 8 Dr — Parker, 9 Dr. J. D. McCreary, 10 Milo W. Miller, 11 William Lyon, 12 Andrew Morrow, 13 Rose B. Evans, 14 Cand. James Roney, 15 Capt. J. S. Winans, 16 Mrs Major Wade, 17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton, 18 H. T. Reeves, 19 A. G. M'Creary, 20 David Carr, 21 Thomas H. Davis, 22 Hugh Sheals, 23 Capt. W. Gwin, 24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr, 25 Milo Bradshaw, 26 Robert Bradshaw, 27 Thos J Bradshaw, Jr, 28 Dixon Reed, 29 Milton Reed, 30 Milo Reed, 31 William Reed, 32 Joel Reed, 33 Mrs Thos Hunter, 34 Johnston Laughlin, 35 James Thompson, 36 Martin Knight, 37 Richard Staley, 38 William Rogers, 39 Joseph McFerran, 40 David Carr, 41 Dr. — Moon, 42 Solomon Frank, 43 James Knowles, 44 Judge Cairns, 45 William Morrow, 46 Wm. Bickerstaff, 47 Samuel Crossen, 48 Joseph McDermitt, 49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt, 50 William Wagner, 51 Rev B F Sawhill, 52 Washington Engle, 53 John N. Marks, 54 Capt. A. M'Donald, 55 Capt. M'Donald, 56 Wm M'Donald, 57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald, 58 Alex. White, 59 Mrs Landis, 60 William Grove, 61 Boston Grave, 62 John Grove, 63 Abner Morton, 64 John G Gibson, 65 Jonathan McKenzie, 66 Mrs — Russell, 67 John W. B. Smith, 68 S. M. Elliott, 69 John Jackson, 70 Benj. F. Pugh, 71 Samuel Reynolds, 72 Capt. Jas Johnston, 73 Benjamin Franklin, 74 Jacob Longnecker, 75 James P. Coscan, 76 Frederick Kataur, 77 Mrs Robert Andrews, 78 John M. Cox, Pelton, 79 Mrs. Thos. Middleton, 80 James H Morlan, 81 David Lloyd, 82 Thomas Beacom, 83 John Dunlap, 84 Andrew W. Jackson, 85 Samuel Taylor, 86 Hiram Stowe, 87 Mrs. L. Patterson, 88 William Davidson, 89 Geo Shively, 90 Samuel Dunlap, 91 Hev. D. F. Lowary, 92 Robert Imb